THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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IN PRAISE OF THE PRIME MOTOR.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Frederick Bramwell for making the inaugural address of the President of the British Association intelligible to ordinary mortals. Of late years Presidents seem to have vied with each other in making their addresses unreadable by any one and incomprehensible by all save a senior wrangler. They have been men who would have enjoyed the toast, "Here's to the next scientific discovery, and may it never be of any good to anybody," for they seem to have set themselves as an ideal the construction of addresses which for the ordinary public might as well have been printed in cuneiform characters. The result is that now, when we have by good luck got a President who actually gives us a racy popular address, it is so utterly unexpected by the press that only two of the morning papers report it in full. If the British Association for the Advancement of Science is not to fail in its function as promoter of popular interest in science, its members, and above all its Presidents, must condescend to do like other people and make their communications interesting.

The Presidential address in praise of the Next-to-Nothings was admirable. The immense importance of small things, the fact that, as in the spiritual world there is nothing common or unclean, so in the material world there is nothing trivial or unimportant, has seldom been more aptly illustrated by more striking examples. But the most suggestive idea in this luminous address is that which points to the tendency of applied science to transfer all work not requiring the direct operation of intelligence from men to machines. The human being, it would seem, is too valuable an article to be employed in mere mechanical toil. The introduction and development of Prime Motors tends more and more to render it difficult, if not impossible, for a human being to obtain a living by unintelligent work, and so to eliminate all human beings who are incapable of other than purely mechanical labour. In future, all work that can be done without the constant exercise of human intelligence will be done by a machine. At present this is being realized wherever the work required to be done is heavy enough to employ a steam-engine. But the domestication of the Prime Motor proceeds apace. The gas engine is daily becoming more and more indispensable as an adjunct of civilization, and behind the gas engine stand oil engines, water engines, electrical engines, and air engines. In every city all the power required to clean the knives, drive the sewing machines, and do the purely mechanical housework will be laid on like gas and water, being generated in convenient central stations by the consumption of coal on the most economical principles. And as force will be laid on, so will heat and cold. Nothing was more interesting in the Address than the prophecy it contained that the same apparatus which warms our houses in winter may be used to cool them in summer. Of all the paradoxes of science, surely the most paradoxical is that by which you can produce the climate of Greenland beneath the sun of Africa by lighting a blazing fire in the basement of your house.

It is difficult to refrain from a shudder at the thought of providing for the labour which will be thus displaced by machinery. For men who do not think there will evidently be no room in this planet. But in some way or other the race will live. There has always been the same alarm on every advance of applied mechanics. The steam engine was going to eliminate the horse. It eliminated not the horse but the stage-coach. Sir Frederick Bramwell brought into very clear relief the immense displacement of labour which the marine engine has effected. To generate the horse power required to drive the first-class Cunarder across the Atlantic, there would be required no fewer than 117,000 galley slaves constantly at the oars, so that to keep her going night and day would need 234,000 men, each taking two shifts of six hours each. But not even the most inveterate opponents of machines would assert that the steamer lessens the demand for labour. The best story we ever heard in illustration of the fallacy that a labour-saving instrument involves the starvation of the labourer is found in the memoirs of old Bulstrode Whitelocke, who did a good deal of English diplomacy in the time of the Commonwealth. Whitelocke says that on one occasion "The Swedish Ambassador told a "pleasant story of the Tzar and a Dutchman, and how the "latter observing the boats passing upon the Volga to be manned "with three hundred men in each boat, who in a storm and "high wind held the bottom of the sails down with their "hands, offered to the former a mode of manning each boat "quite as efficiently with thirty men instead of the three "hundred, by which the cost of transport would be lessened. "But the Emperor called him a knave, and asked him if a boat "which now went with 300 men should be brought to go as well with "thirty only, how were the other 270 men to get their living?" We all laugh at the simplicity of that Tzar, but who is there who has not at one time or another experienced something of the same qualm at contemplating the displacement of labour caused by new inventions?

Sir Frederick Bramwell did well to exalt the poetry of his calling. The whole earth is full of poetry, as the human heart is full of the sentiment of religion. Science, so far from destroying either poetry or religion, merely introduces both into regions where they have not hitherto been at home. Until they become acclimatized they shrivel up. But after a time they expand again and all men marvel at their fears. It is only in the transition time that there is suffering. The old becomes more or less unreal, but we shrink from adapting ourselves to the unfamiliar new. For the individuals no doubt there is often a bad time, as there would have been for the 270 boatmen whom the simple contrivance of the Dutchman would have sent adrift. But the race gains, and when men look back they see with wonder that progress which they dreaded has really established labour, poetry, and religion on broader and more unassailable foundations.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT THE ASHBOURNE ACT?

Some Timely Considerations.—By an Irishman.

It is confidently stated, on Mr. Balfour's authority, that in the autumn Session a substantial grant will be made for continuing the operation of Lord Ashbourne's Act, the five millions voted in 1885 having been fully applied for. The impolicy and danger of granting money which is not asked for by the Irish representatives are as obvious as the incongruity of such loans at a time when the Government and their supporters are continually inveighing against the dishonesty of the class to whom the loans are to be made. Persons of very different opinions will be united in their opposition to this proposal.

1. Those who on party grounds object to a scheme which they advocated when in office.

2. Those who misrepresented and opposed Mr. Gladstone's scheme, and may vote against this for the sake of consistency.

3. English and Scotch members who object on principle to the employment of Imperial money or credit for what appears to them a matter of no Imperial interest or public importance.

4. Those who are in favour of the transfer by State aid of the landlords' interests to the tenants, but who think such a measure should only be passed in conjunction with the establishment of a Home Rule Government, which would administer and be responsible for carrying out the scheme.

5. Those who desire to see the land "nationalized" and object to its absolute ownership being vested in any individual.

The staunchest advocates of occupying ownership as the general system may fairly object to a loan of public money or the use of Imperial credit at the present time and under existing circumstances. Differences of opinion between such persons and the "nationalizers" are supposed to be a fatal objection to any purchase scheme. If there is no agreement as to the ideal system of tenure to be aimed at, how can any systematic and persistent policy be adopted? Most of these alleged differences in principle appear to me to be verbal and not substantial. The decision of Parliament on Mr. Balfour's contemplated proposal will not be on the merits of ownership and nationalization, but will be given chiefly on other grounds. I should like, however, to point out that the objects of these two schools of land reformers are not so opposed to each other, and that such "nationalization" suggestions as have been made from time to time may, even if reduced to precise and practicable form, not ensure the results aimed it.

The chief objection made by the nationalizers to the conversion of occupiers into owners is that this would be a replacement of the present landlords by a multitude of petty landlords. Surely this objection is fallacious in using the same term in different senses. A landlord is a person who, in virtue of his monopoly of land in any district, by his

ownership of a vast extent of the earth's surface has dominion over those who live, and must live, upon his estate. As long as he retains full ownership he can dictate the terms of existence to all who live on his estate, and can confiscate their earnings and savings, whether invested in improvement of the land or existing in the goodwill of businesses and industries which they have established. The peasant proprietor, the man who lives under his own roof-tree, on his own rood of land, has no such dominion over others, and is in no sense a landlord. But it is said these petty landowners will let their land at rack rents. Where land is much divided and easily transferred, people desire to own and buy it for use, occupation, and enjoyment. Universal or general letting is not likely to occur; it does not in France and Switzerland. Landlordism in America chiefly exists where large grants of land have been made to individuals, and have not yet been broken up by sale or by such agitations as abolished landlordism in New York State and in Prince Edward's Island. Large estates are necessary to the existence of the landlord and tenant system. Subletting at rack rents is just as likely to occur with nationalized as with land in ownership; the occupier is, under any schemes hitherto proposed, to hold at a prairie rent, being the absolute owner of all improvements made in or on the soil. He will have quite as much inducement to let at a profit rent as the absolute owner. If the hiring and letting of land are considered evils, it will be as necessary to enact deterrent or prohibitive laws in one case as in the other. The letting of land is not necessarily an evil; it is a convenience to many persons to hire land temporarily. Are minor owners, women, persons in ill-health, or called away from their homes for a few years by business, not to be at liberty to let their land? A law absolutely prohibiting the hiring or letting of land would never be tolerated. The evil of landlordism has consisted in the dominion over many which the ownership of a great extent of land gave to one, and in the law giving to this one all that the many expend on the land. The law may usefully prohibit letting for long terms, may deter from letting by the imposition of taxes, and by securing to the improving occupier the value of his expenditure, but could never absolutely forbid all letting of land.

"Nationalizers" attach importance to ownership of land being vested in the State, that it may control and manage the land in the interests of all. But would such power of control really exist? Occupants under the State would, by the hypothesis, be owners of all the improved value of the land. When land has been reclaimed, fenced, drained, roaded, built upon, planted, these additions are inextricably mixed into the original material: they are not separable quantities; the essential impossibility of allocating one value to the land as it originally was, and another to the improvements which have transformed the original material, has been one of the foreseen causes of the Land Act's failure. The original value of the land cannot be retained, controlled, and managed by the State without such management and interference extending to the tenant's property also. Complete control can only be maintained by the State becoming owner of the improved as well as the original value, that is, by reserving a rack-rent. The State can control land in ownership quite as fully as land nationalized; it must always be the owner paramount of the whole country, in the sense of having full power to make general rules as to inheritance, taxation, transfers, to limit the quantity to be held by any one person: and to resume possession for any public or local purpose. Nobody, however, but Mr. Chamberlain and the Birmingham *Daily Post* ever entertained as a practical proposition the idea of the State or any local governing body managing land in the sense of deciding on applications for sub-division, sublettings, new lettings, transfers, &c.

One object in abolishing landlordism is the moral one of creating a spirit of independence in the people which could not exist as long as they were "managed" by landlords, agents, and bailiffs, The State or local authority, if it could retain, which it could not, the power of management and control contemplated by Nationalizers, would be more dependent even than the landlords on agents, bailiffs, and surveyors, who as officers of a corporation would have far more power than the servants of the old landlords. The ownership of land in its highest form is the foundation of citizenship, the parent of that independent spirit which it is desirable to foster in the people. Management or control of their homes by either landlords or the State's bailiffs is inconsistent with this. It would be regretable if any marked division of opinion were to weaken the efforts of those who desire to substitute a radical reform of our land tenure for the insufficient and tinkering measures hitherto passed by Parliament. The object of all such persons is, I believe, to confer upon as many persons as possible the highest form of ownership that the law will permit to exist, subject always to the paramount ownership of the State. A Homestead law, such as exists in most of the American States, should be part of our land system. Schemes of nationalization which have as yet only been vaguely outlined do not seem calculated to attain the results aimed at by their advocates; they would introduce confusion and complexity into our systems of tenure and taxation, while all the control over our land that can be usefully exercised by the State is not inconsistent with absolute and widely distributed ownership. A land tax adapted from time to time to our fiscal requirements would supply the place of the ground-rent of the Nationalizers.

Reformers are generally agreed that the abolition of existing landlordism and of large estates are essential to the happiness, independence, and prosperity of the people. The question of what compensation, if any, is to be given to the present landlords, and what the market value of their estates is, are secondary matters. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has frequently told us that the Ten Commandments must be incorporated in any scheme of land reform; and also that neither Imperial funds nor credit are to be used for effecting reforms. Is not this telling us that we must make bricks without straw? I believe the landlords have before them the alternative of being bought out by the use of Imperial credit on such terms as the people of the United Kingdom may prescribe, or of being, by Democratic legislation and tenant combination, gradually worried out of their property as landlords have been in other countries under similar circumstances. They cannot be maintained by force of governments. If, however, the matter is not one for the use of Imperial credit, it becomes a purely Irish question to be dealt with by a Home Rule Assembly, as justly as the then financial position of Ireland will permit. The alleged risk to the British taxpayer would be greater to the Irish taxpayer, for the rate of interest on money raised on the security of autonomous Ireland would be very much higher than that raised on Imperial guarantee. The *Birmingham Daily Post* says the Irish security will be unimpeachable. This is mere prophecy; no one can estimate what the credit of independent Ireland will be until the terms of autonomy are settled, and an Irish Government is established. If the security for enfranchisement loans is not good; if purchase schemes are not commercially sound, such transactions should not be attempted on either Irish or Imperial security, nor to establish occupying ownership or nationalized land. It would be useful in connection with Mr. Balfour's proposal to inquire strictly how the moneys lent to tenants under the Land Acts of 1870, 1881, and 1885, and under the Church Act are being repaid; and to decide, before converting mere farmers into absolute owners, whether Nationalizers have any praticable scheme of tenure to propose which would be more for the public advantage than the ownership which Irish occupiers generally desire to obtain.

AN IRISHMAN.

BLUESTOCKINGS.

WHEN the cultivation of letters was not so common among women as it now is, it was the affected delight of a number of ladies in the time of Dr. Samuel Johnson to consort with learned men and discourse with them on the higher branches of polite literature. The more pedantic of these so floundered betimes in the meshes of philosophical discussion that they created not a little merriment, and frequently contempt, among those of the sterner sex who were privileged with their friendship and bored by their preposterous propositions. Boswell tells us that one of the most distinguished members of this society was a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, a man of such brilliant conversational powers—and who being in the habit of always wearing blue stockings—that whenever he was absent it was customary to remark, "We can do nothing without the bluestockings"—meaning by this that Mr. Stillingfleet's marvellous capacity for dialectics not being felt as a fillip to the discussion, it was not to be wondered at if it flagged or fell flat on the ears of the eager listeners. Subsequently a well-known learned beauty, Mrs. Jerningham, was in the habit of wearing, in imitation of Mr. Stillingfleet, blue stockings at the brilliant literary reunions which Lady Mary Wortley Montague used to hold. It was on this lady's account that the name of "bluestocking" was given especially to women who, desirous to emulate learned men, affected the student and the philosopher. Prior to this, in Dr. Johnson's time, it was used indiscriminately of the men and women who were in the habit of meeting at each other's houses and joining in the pleasant literary conversations which then took place. By degrees "bluestocking" became a term somewhat tainted with contempt; for it was only meant to express those women who, in the pedantic pursuit of knowledge, neglected all those home duties which it so well becomes a woman to fulfil. So great a hold did this slang word take upon our vocabulary, that it was adopted by many subsequent writers to describe that class of under-read females to whom I have alluded. From this constant use of it, it was translated into French and German, and by all the writers in these languages given the same signification as that which is now given to it by us—the significance of deprecation.

It does not follow, however, that all learned or would-be learned women were or are stigmatized with the epithet of "bluestocking." In fact, it has lately fallen into desuetude among us, probably owing to the distinguished place which women have taken in literature of every branch which it delights us to cultivate. Women like Mrs. Browning, Miss Strickland, Miss Martineau, Miss Green, Miss Evans (George Eliot), Miss Ingelow, "Ross Neil," Mrs. Oliphant, or Mrs. Henry Wood, cannot be said to be "bluestockings;" for their work has been earnest and real, and they each have done much to improve our literature in its style, its purpose, and its aim. The works of such women as these are the glorious appanages of our splendid literature, the eloquent exponents of our higher morality, and some of the most worthy interpreters of our English life—social and political. Since women have proved themselves capable, by means of a more generous system of education, to cope with men, the slight of mental inferiority which was put upon them has been swept away, and an earnest belief in their equal powers, intellectually, takes its place. In the more difficult branches of science, although the feminine voice is not mute, it lacks the depth and penetrative force of the masculine. It is true, such women as Mrs. Somerville have come

to the front in positive science; but they never have trod upon the heels of the men in this, as they have done in history, novel-writing, and poetry. As translators of classical works we have had such female experts as Mdme. Dacier and Mrs. Carey, the translator of Epictetus. But since these distinguished women forsook not their household obligations for the sake of fame, never under any circumstances could they be made little of by the epithet of "bluestocking." There was a time when women held a high place in Italian literature. Pre-eminently amongst those was Vittoria Colonna, the poetess, whose fame is as fresh in Italy to-day as that of any other great poet—the four mighty masters alone excepted.

In the thirteenth century the University of Bologna boasted among its alumni many distinguished literary women. In the year 1236 Betisia Gozzadini was made a Doctor of Laws of that University, and in the same year began her public lectures, which gave her so exalted a reputation that she was considered one of the best jurisconsults of the period. This distinguished scholar, however, in no sense could have been called a "bluestocking," for she was a woman absolutely without affectation; and, if we are to believe the tradition which Tiraboschi relates to us, was eminently learned in the laws of her country. There is another class of benefactors to society whom unreflecting men are wont to stigmatize as "bluestockings," and even go so far as to say that they are dangerous to ethics and politics. These are those philanthropic and disinterested women who agitate for the passing and abrogation of laws which should be beneficial not only to their own sex but to humanity and morality at large. Although the "bluestocking," simple and complex, is dying out in England, she still survives in the United States. There are to be found, in and out of America, women citizens of that great country, a large number of female would-be erudites, who, being possessed of a certain amount of superficial information, assume an arrogant demeanour in discussion on matters of scholarship that is pitiable and offensive. To the scholar the shallowness of the knowledge is palpable, and their self-satisfaction diverting though despicable. Women of this class are to be met with everywhere on the Continent. Early this summer, when visiting the Escurial, it was our unpleasing fortune to come across a quaint example of the American "bluestocking." An Irish gentleman was reading aloud for his son, a Westminster boy, an ancient Hebrew MS. of the Bible, when he was sceptically assailed by an American lady and challenged to indicate in the MS. one of the words he was reading; "for," said she, "I cannot see it there. So, where is it?" This was said with a sneer which implied her superior knowledge and her belief that the gentleman was pretending to his son he could read a language which she was persuaded he did not know. The lady doubtless thought he was repeating something he had learned by rote. And, as if to disconcert him, she added, "I know Hebrew!" The gentleman then showed her the word, and also spelled it for her. Not content with this, she further challenged him to read and translate, which he did. It then was his turn to ascertain if she knew the language, to which she replied: "Well, I can't say I do. I once learned the letters and studied with a gentleman the first ten chapters of Genesis." Yet I was afterwards assured that this lady was considered by her friends, male or female, who had to take her knowledge on trust, a fine Hebrew scholar. This is but one example of hundreds that one comes across in the Continental peregrination. Even American scholars state that America is still the Arcadia of this strange intellectual being, whose smattering of knowledge of abstruse subjects causes such to be stigmatized as a "bluestocking," and ridiculed by all sensible men for their idiosyncrasy and their unwarrantable pretentiousness.

LITERARY LIEBIG.

"Low's Pocket Encyclopædia." (Sampson Low and Co.) "Cassell's Miniature Cyclopædia." (Cassell and Co.) In such a haste-speeding age as the present it is not surprising that a couple of concentrated essences of knowledge should be issued almost simultaneously. To know one fact of Moses, Mahomet, or Marlborough is enough for "the man in the street," and for him these little volumes should prove a godsend. But for literati, governesses, and other well-informed persons who want something more than the "bare fact," the contents will not prove sufficient. Low's Pocket Encyclopædia was the first in the market; it is the neater of the two, but the type is rather trying to the eyesight, and the spelling occasionally is of that headachy American description; "center" for instance. The standard of limitation is a curious one; why should Sir C. Warren and Mr. H. D. Traill be mentioned and not Mr. Balfour or Mr. Grant Allen? Under the heading Genseric we are referred to Geiserich, which does not appear. On plate XI. reference is made to "Electric Light," but that is the only place in the book where it is to be found. Only seven "Fredericks" are given, and those the insignificant; the Fredericks of Prussia and Saxony are disregarded. "Cassell's Miniature Cyclopædia" is the fuller on the whole, although apparently Biblical personages are excluded. In one place it is stated Charles I. tried to arrest five members of Parliament; in another six are named. Minos and Rhadamanthus are mentioned, but the third partner (Æacus) is left out. The British army is ignored, and the section "Union Jack" is inaccurate. In both books, curiously enough, there is no mention of the Indian Mutiny. We give an extract from each, in which condensation has been carried to a ludicrous extreme.

Arminians Prot. foll. o Arminius 1619 tenets condemn by Synod o Dort 36 Toler: now few (5,000) foll but tenets adopted by Wesl Meth a oth.—Low.	*Calvin* became Prot 33 went Geneva burnt Servetus his followers were Lutherans till 61 died 27/5/1564.—CASSELL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You mention to-day "the superlative plainness of the Swiss maidens." Do not forget the divine beauty of Swiss children. The grinding toil of life among the mountains early spoils the fair promise of good looks.—Yours faithfully,

W. M. CONWAY.

University College, Liverpool, Sept. 4.

THE ART MAGAZINES AND FRANK HOLL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In criticising the current number of the *Magazine of Art* in your issue of the 4th inst. you remark on the absence from its pages of any article on the late Mr. Frank Holl. Will you permit me to explain that, having obtained permission to publish an engraving of a particularly interesting autograph portrait in oil of the artist—powerful and characteristic, painted as recently as 1885—I delayed the publication of an "in memoriam" article until the engraving could be completed. They are already in the press, and will appear together in the next number.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE EDITOR OF THE "MAGAZINE OF ART."

La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., September 5, 1888.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your issue of yesterday a statement concerning the monthly reviews to the effect that none of them contain any notice of the late Mr. Frank Holl, or any estimate of his art. Will you permit me to point out that there is one exception which your critic should have made before asserting this general deficiency, as there appeared in the *Universal Review*, within a fortnight of the painter's death, a criticism of his work, and some notes upon its relation to the portrait painting of his English contemporaries? In this respect, therefore, I am glad to think that our number of August 15 has at least one "item of fresh interest," though whether the paper be of real importance is a matter on which I am of course unable to express an opinion.—Yours faithfully,

HARRY QUILTER.

24, *Warwick-lane, E.C., Sept.* 5.

[Mr. Quilter is mistaken. Our remark referred only to the *Magazine of Art* and the *Art Journal*. Mr. Quilter's article on Holl in the *Universal Review* was noticed by us three weeks ago.—ED. *P.M.G.*]

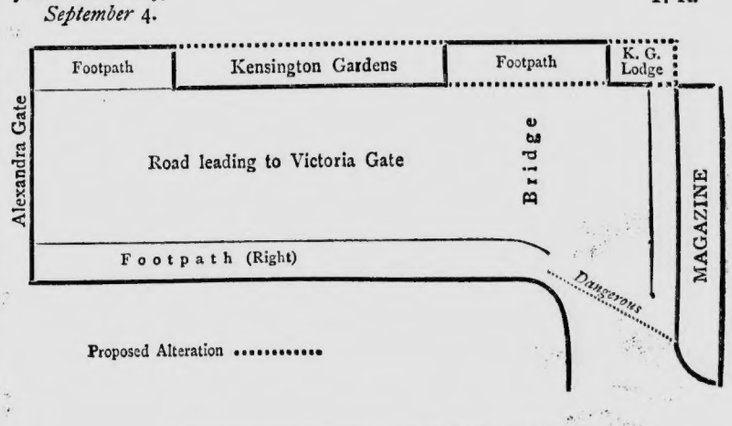
THE MAGAZINE CROSSING IN HYDE PARK.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a constant reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette* I know you are ever ready to give your valuable aid in minimizing, as far as possible, the dangers of our streets and roads; and if you consider it worthy of notice I am disposed to think great advantage might accrue to the public by your directing attention to the crossing at the magazine in Hyde Park, which is most dangerous at times, and more especially when crowded entertainments take place on dark winter nights at the Albert Hall, and hansom cabs rush along at great speed. The remedy appears so very simple, that it seems strange that it has not been already adopted—unless, indeed, the authorities of Kensington Gardens are averse to making the small concession it would entail. On entering the park at the Alexandra-gate there are two footpaths, but the one on the left soon terminates, and foot-passengers are compelled to cross to the right path, and continue thereon until they reach the crossing above alluded to as "dangerous." This might easily be avoided, at comparatively little expense, in two ways—either by having a double row of railings or by throwing back the present ones to the width of the bridge, by which means the gardens would be kept as secluded as they now are; and the crossing might be altogether avoided by foot-passengers walking on the left side as far as the lodge gate near the magazine. I append a rough sketch in order to illustrate the proposal, and remain, Sir, yours obediently,

T. R.

September 4.



The Admiralty have issued instructions for H.M.S. troop ship *Humber* to proceed to Stornoway, in order to embark the Royal Marines who have been stationed ig the neighbourhood for the preservation of order during the Crofter agitation, there being no further need for their services. The *Humber* sailed yesterday afternoon for Scotland.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

What a famous coward King Milan is to be sure! In 1876, and again during the war with Bulgaria, the Servian Sovereign was said to have shown himself little better than a poltroon, and now he is proving himself as much of a craven in the Ecclesiastical Court as he was reported to be in the tented field. It is stated that the adjournment of the divorce proceedings was due to the fact that the judges intimated that they could not resist the Queen's appeal to be heard in person by the court. Her husband had hoped that he would have been allowed to put her away without any opportunity being afforded for hearing her defence. The moment he learned that he would have to face his wife in the open court he bolted, and the proceedings for divorce are adjourned *sine die*. What a creature to be a King! It is a thousand pities that he did not abdicate after Slivnitza.

We are not in love with the system of *avertissements* under which newspapers are published or suppressed in Russia, but no honest man can help feeling glad that Prince Mestchersky has got a warning on account of the articles appearing in his newspaper, the *Grajdanin*. If every one had their deserts, Prince Mestchersky would be sent to Siberia.

We hope that steps will be taken at once to raise funds to secure the best legal aid for the defence of the father who shot the seducer of his daughter at Merton. When the case was heard yesterday at Wandsworth police-court, the injured father seems to have had no legal assistance, and he was sent to gaol for a fortnight pending the recovery of the scoundrel whom he wounded, for the shot was not fatal. The case is a test one, and ought to be fairly tried, but not at the expense of the father, who has already suffered too much in avenging his daughter's wrong.

Our Unionists keep assuring us that Home Rule is receding into the background because forsooth Liberals who have to impeach the incidents of Coercion have little to say just now about the details of the Home Rule Bill. But what do these sapient gentlemen think of the declaration made yesterday by Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick, the most Conservative Catholic prelate in Ireland? Bishop O'Dwyer has been the forlorn hope of Mr. Balfour. In Ireland they believe that it was he who "nobbled" Monsignor Persico and secured the condemnation of the Plan of Campaign from the Pope. He has been hitherto almost the unique representative of anti-Nationalism in the hierarchy, but what is this which he said yesterday:—

> I will take the liberty of saying that the time is coming, and coming fast, the time is at hand, when larger responsibilities and a larger administration will be put in the hands of the Irish people, when they will manage not only local but national affairs. The true foundation of our national independence will rest, first, on local independence, but national integrity and national honour will be strongly consolidated in every locality when the Irish people manage their own affairs independently and thoroughly well for the common benefit.

The Irish hierarchy is now solid for Home Rule. When the Balaam of Limerick thus blesses the Home Rule Israel, King Balfour Balak has indeed cause for alarm.

The "bitter cry" seems to have been attended with complete success in at any rate one quarter of London. This is Bethnal-green, where, according to a local paper, cited at a meeting of the "Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the People" yesterday, "a Bethnal-greener going a three years' voyage would on his return wonder where he had got to." Where ancient landmarks consist of plague spots they cannot be too speedily removed past all recognition, and it is satisfactory to hear that in Shoreditch also, "when revisits were made to upwards of 6,200 cases, the evils had been found to be almost entirely remedied." But there is still plenty of work for the Mansion House Council to do, if it be true that "at Woolwich, out of 1,063 houses visited, 10 fewer than 80 per cent. were found without any water supply to the water-closets." We sincerely hope that any Woolwicher who is now going on a voyage will not be able to recognize his home on his return.

The Wednesday Classical night at Covent Garden is now looked forward to by a distinct class. One glance last night at the dense mass, chiefly men, who stood patiently through Spohr's long symphony, "The Power of Sound," was sufficient. They were music lovers, not merely music loungers. They came to listen eagerly; the frivolous element was conspicuous by its absence. Mr. G. Crowe, the conductor, laid a pretty trap for them by coming forward when Sims Reeves's song was due—he was received with loud groans and hisses before he opened his mouth. When he did it was to say that Reeves *was* coming, but had not arrived, a roar of applause followed, and when at last the great tenor appeared he received the usual ovation. We seldom heard him more completely subdue his audience. He sang "If with all your hearts," from the "Elijah," with all his old impressiveness, and in the second part accepted an encore, when he roused the Home Rule element with "The Minstrel Boy." We must not forget to say that Herr Arthur Friedheim, a new pianist, produced a very favourable impression in two of Liszt's solos, and Mr. Carrodus played Molique's violin concerto No. 5 with masterly execution. Mdme. Clara Samuell was the prima of the evening. Her voice is sweet and her delivery artistic, but she is wanting in what the French call "chic"—an untranslatable word, denoting an indispensable quality. Santley is advertised for Thursday, Sims Reeves for Friday, and Antoinette Sterling for Saturday. Why, Mr. G. Crowe, will you not give us a Wagner Classical night?

Here, so far as it is possible to tabulate them, are the figures of the Trade Unions' plébiscite on the Eight Hours question:—

INDIVIDUAL VOTES.

	For.		Against.
Shall there be an 8 hours' agitation?	3,916	.....	8,914
" " "	7,395	.....	3,539
Are you in favour of an 8 hours' day?	2,270	.....	4,697
Are you in favour of Saturday whole holiday?	2,163	.....	4,710
Would you like an 8 hours' Act?	17,267	.....	3,819
	33,466		25,079

TRADE SOCIETIES.

	For.		Against.
Shall there be an 8 hours' agitation?	10	.....	11
Would you like an 8 hours' Act?	7	.....	7
	17	.....	18

TRADE COUNCILS.

	For.		Against.
Shall there be an 8 hours' agitation?	5	.....	3

"The votes," said Mr. Maudsley in presenting the report, "were not perhaps compiled in the best possible manner." We should think not. They have been compiled in the worst manner that human perversity could devise. But even so they are conclusive. The trade unionists would like the eight hours' day if it were given them from above; but they will not move a finger to get it from below. A wish that a man will himself do nothing to realize does not amount to "effective demand;" and so long as this is the temper of the best working men, the Eight Hours' movement is not within the sphere of practical politics.

"Will the Methodists be caught napping?" Not if we know it, answers the *Methodist Times*. We trust that its vigorous note will arouse the sleepers in time. The danger ahead is just this. Dr. Rigg, who was the "representative" of the Wesleyan Methodists on the Education Commission, acquiesced in the proposal to support sectarian schools out of the rates. Herein did he really represent the views of the Methodist body? We shall see when the "Extraordinary Committee" formed to consider the educational question is appointed. This number is to consist of (besides certain *ex-officio* members) *one minister and one layman elected for this special purpose by each of the September District Meetings*, which will meet in a few days. Methodists who desire to see the existing compromise maintained and to stem the tide of reaction, should see to it, therefore, that the right men are elected at these meetiugs.

In Mr. Reid's "Life of Forster" he represents him as attending a School Board election in London not merely to satisfy himself as to the way in which the Education Act was likely to be supported, but to learn "a lesson in connection with the ballot." He also says that "the original idea of the ballot, as it is now in use," is to be found in the Education Act. Mr. Reid appears to have missed Mr. Forster's speech on Sir C. Dilke's amendment to the second schedule of the Education Bill, which tells another story. Mr. Forster then said that under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, elections were "constantly going on in London conducted under the ballot. He had himself gone into the City to see a ballot for a popular election. It was a contested election for vestrymen." The Act of 1855 was, as far as the ballot was concerned, a copy of the Vestries Act of 1831, which provided for a ballot on the demand of five ratepayers, and also for *scrutin de liste*. It was from these Acts Mr. Forster got his ballot idea for the Education Act. The idea of the Ballot Act proper was suggested by the evidence taken about the Australian methods, notably the Victorian one, by Lord Hartington's Committee in 1869-70.

Sympathizers with the not extravagant aspirations of our Indian fellow-subjects will welcome the check just received by those engaged in trying to promote disunion between Hindoos and Mahommedans. The oldest and leading Moslem association in Western India—the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay—has finally decided in the teeth of fierce opposition to take

part as usual in the National Congress, to be held in December at Allahabad. Enlightened and educated Mahommedans, almost to a man, approve of the objects of the Congressmen, but a powerful conservative element, led by men more conspicuous for their well-rewarded loyalty than for their intelligence, are satisfied with the present state of things. It is not unlikely that the independent attitude of the Bombay society will have a considerable effect in other places, notably Madras, which we believe has not yet made up his mind. If the Bombay anjuman, the secretary and founder of which, the Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee, was president of last year's Congress, had joined the dissentients the consequences would have been indeed serious. The Congress would not have ceased to exist, but its influence would have been much impaired.

THE REAL QUEENS OF BEAUTY.

BY ONE OF THEIR WORSHIPPERS.

I MOST heartily agree with the conclusion arrived at in your interesting article "For the Most Beautiful," that there is nowhere to be found such an abundance of pretty girls and women as may be met with any day "in the course of a walk from Tottenham Court-road to the Marble Arch," or, for the matter of that, in the course of any other walk in London, and, indeed, anywhere in England where the country is sufficiently populated for comparisons to be made in the course of a walk. But if English girls and women are fair to look upon, English children, especially babies, are a hundred times more so. A cynical friend of mine, himself good-looking enough to have been spoiled and made extremely fastidious in matters of female beauty by the adoration lavished upon him by the young and the fair, said to me the other day, as we were passing a small flock of infants in a green suburban lane, "What the deuce becomes of all those lovely girls when they grow up? I believe most of them die before they reach their teens. You don't meet an infant that doesn't promise to grow up into a beauty—and then look at the grown-ups!" About the grown-ups he was wrong; about the infants he was strictly correct. I have seen the graceful dark-eyed French infants in town and country, the sturdy flax-haired little German, pretty enough, with a touch of that dreamy look in their blue eyes which after they have grown up becomes a distinguishing characteristic in their faces; I have played with Russian children in their homes, and have looked with admiration, mingled with pity, at the white faces and coral lips of these frail hothouse flowers; I have watched the Scandinavian girl-child toddling about before its parental door, its yellow curls hanging over its round face, a beautiful contrast to a complexion which seems to have taken its colours from some rosy northern sunset, and I have laughed at the fat Dutch bairn stolidly munching its food, its small face attractive only by the expression of great inward equanimity and quiet satisfaction. But nowhere in all my wanderings have I seen the children of any nation who could be compared for radiant beauty with English children, girls especially, although according to Montaigne boys too, while they are puerile and beardless, and while their good looks remain confused and mixed with those of women, are at the full lustre of their beauty. Well might Schiller's poetical expression that childhood is the morning gate of the beautiful be literally applied to English babes. Talk of velvet skins, of apple-blossom complexions, of rosebud mouths, of golden hair, of eyes like stars, and of exquisitely moulded little limbs! The prettiest of all the similes ever yet invented are poor in comparison to the actual facts as can be seen everywhere by a glance into a perambulator, or under one of the big becoming sun-bonnets so often hiding and sheltering the small cherub faces. And English mothers, submissive though they are to French rule where their own fashions are concerned, are wise enough to leave their babies' garbs distinctly English, which in this case means as nearly perfect in comfort and in beauty as the dress of the nineteenth century has ever yet been made. Our world of women may be very fair, but the real queens of beauty are our babies; and the golden apple—though no doubt they would gladly exchange it for a green or red one—belongs to them and to them alone.

But since nothing is perfect in this wicked world I cannot but point to one fact, which, next to their great physical beauty, has always struck me with regard to English children, the more so as it is very frequently a complete contradiction to the tale told in the great, thoughtful eyes of the lovely infants. They listen to a story with profound interest; they follow with eager faces the fortune of some fictitious boy or girl; they weep and laugh with their heroes and heroines—as long as the latter are beings exactly like themselves; but tell them a fanciful tale of the doings of birds, fishes, insects, flowers, plants, and the vaunted British common sense predominates in an instant, and with laughing faces, and calm superiority they announce that "this is only a made-up story." In their play it is the same. Of course there are exceptions—happily there are a good many; but as a rule it is impossble for an English child to play at "pretending"—a dangerous game, I admit, if played with facts and figures, but one which, if rightly taught and learned, goes a long way to make life fuller and richer and happier long after childhood has become a region of the misty past. I have seen an English boy perfectly happy for hours together, with the lid of a wooden match-box, three burned matches, a tiny piece of white cotton, and a scrap of paper. To him they became respectively a great ship, a mast, and two sailors, a coil of ropes, and a strong sail, and, drawing on his imagination, which had been fed on the "perfect food for infants," a good story of adventure by sea and by land, he lived with them in an heroic world beyond that of the actual present. I have also seen a child look thoughtfully and wonderingly after a cat, inquiring with intense interest whether "that black cat might not be a real witch," or be deeply grieved at the death of a fly, which was buried with great pomp after the solemn announcement had been made in writing to all the fly's supposed human friends that "Jakop is ded." But these instances are exceptions, whereas with the children of some nations they are the rule, and there, I think, English children show a mental deficiency which, if remedied, would, if possible, enhance even more the dreamlike beauty of our little ones. There is no doubt that it could be remedied by judicious education, but to talk of learning where I should only talk of beauty would be trespassing; therefore I abstain. and salute, in conclusion, our babes as Queens of Beauty.

A POLISH VIEW OF RUSSIA IN POLAND.

MR. EDMOND S. NAGANOWSKI, Polish Secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, writes to us from 10, Duke-street, St. James's, S.W., as follows:—

In common justice and fairness to the cause of Poland allow me to make a few remarks upon your leading article in to-day's issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In so doing I, of course, do not mean to touch in the least upon the Irish question. And perhaps this is the time and place to state that the just cause of Ireland has no warmer friends than my countrymen in Poland and abroad.

You say, then, that "there is a good deal to be said in favour of Russian rule in Poland." You do not, however, state what it is that speaks, or ever spoke, in favour of that rule, and the sentence sounds strange in an important organ of British Liberalism, which from the days of Burke and Brougham up to our own times constantly protested against every sort of Russian rule in Poland. Your formula—"As Russian rule in Russia is to Russian rule in Poland, so is English rule in England to English rule in Ireland"—appears to be based on totally ignoring the fact that the sole aim and end of the Russian Tchinovniks throughout the kingdom of Poland is to exterminate the very last vestige of the Polish nationality, language, and religion. If this should strike any one as an exaggerated assertion, I shall hold myself ready to produce proofs of an undeniable character and strength, to, I trust, every one's satisfaction. You say that "Russian rule has fostered Polish industries to such an extent that Poland has become the Lancashire of Russia." First of all, Poland is very far indeed from being any such magnificent industrial country. If some towns in the kingdom have had flourishing commercial and industrial establishments, these were founded by German immigrants, by German capital and labour, and they began to attract such numbers of German labourers and speculators that the Government felt terrified at the immense influx of the Teutonic element in the border kingdom of Russia, and expelled from its territories as many Germans as it could before the Prussian Government retaliated by expelling from Prussian Poland over 25,000 Russian Poles, in defiance of international treaties and guarantees. The establishment of the smallest Polish industry in the kingdom has to encounter enormous obstacles and unreasonable delays, and can only be carried on upon wretched conditions absolutely at variance with every principle regulating commercial activity in civilized countries. *Vide* Consular Reports since 1885.

You say that "Russia supported the peasant against the Polish aristocracy." Yes, in order to ruin the latter, and immediately after to transport the peasantry to the far east of Russia, because of their martyr-like fidelity to their forefathers' religion, under circumstances that recall the most cruel times of religious persecution in Europe. It is not exact to say that "Russia would have conceded Home Rule to Poland a quarter of a century since but for the refusal of the Poles to abandon their nonsensical claims to the Lithuanian provinces"—first, because the insurrection of 1863 broke out solely when the people of Poland and Lithuania had been forced to prefer the chances of an heroic struggle to being hunted down like wild beasts in the streets of Warsaw and Vilna, in their forests and villages; secondly, because Poland had not then put forward any open claim whatever to Lithuania; and, thirdly, because had it even done so, the claim could not be called "nonsensical," as the Lithuanians, ever since their spontaneous union with the Polish monarchy in 1569, were and are heart and soul one nation with the Poles, proud of their joint achievements, equally persecuted under the Mouravieffs and the Bergs, the Tolstoys and the Hurkos, and never dreaming of separation. Adam Mickiewicz, the great Lithuanian patriot, is Poland's greatest national poet. What comparison can there be between the absurdly impossible pretences of your sister island to British counties on this side of the Channel and the unanimous and ardent wish of Poland and Lithuania to remain for ever faithful to their natural, long established union? You say that Poland may even now "look forward to the concession of some sort of Home Rule if it would abandon its claim to the western provinces." Which *western* provinces can you possibly mean? or is it only a *lapsus calami* for the eastern provinces? And do you think that a nation condemned to extirpation is likely to receive magnanimous offers of some sort of autonomy? Before believing that, the Poles in the kingdom have yet to receive some mitigation in the inhuman restrictions laid upon individual and national freedom and liberty, some breathing moments from a policy which, at the end of this nineteenth century, still remains a most shameful and open disgrace to European culture, civilization, and progress.

NOTES ON POPULAR PASTIMES.

Having been beaten six times in succession, the Colonial team has at last managed to win a match against a fairly good eleven of England at Harrogate. Perhaps the most notable feature of the game was the fact that the notorious "stonewaller," Bannerman, actually hit the ball out of the ground for six. The Australians have now played thirty-five matches, of which they have won seventeen, lost eleven, and drawn seven. Five matches remain to be played, and the team returns to the Antipodes on October 12. It is not likely that another Colonial eleven will visit England for at least two or three years.

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The "demon" bowler has made his appearance in a new character. Having finally settled in the old country, he played last week at Scarborough for the Gentlemen of England v. I Zingari, and took 11 wickets in all for 124 runs; he also had the bad luck to take two wickets with no balls. As we have not a single amateur fast bowler except S. M. J. Woods who has any pretensions to be considered first class, Spofforth may prove to be a most valuable recruit next year.

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I am not at all surprised that the conduct of the York stewards in declining to decide whether Althorp was or was not liable to carry a 7 lb. penalty in the Great Ebor Handicap has been commented upon in pretty strong language. What on earth is the use of having stewards at all if they refuse to give a definite ruling when appealed to? The result was that Althorp was scratched, and the public lost a good deal of money. Under the circumstances it would be unfair to abuse the owner, Mr. "Abington" Baird, and the whole blame of the transaction must rest upon the shoulders of Lord Zetland, Lord Durham, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Vyner, who have surely had experience enough of the turf to be able to make up their minds upon such a point.

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The Baron has changed hands, and has been transferred from the care of Matthew Dawson to that of Rambird at Lewes. It would be unfair to mention the price, but it was much nearer £1,000 than the £10,000 which "Mr. Fern" refused to accept for him just before last year's Derby. A more unlucky and disappointing brute than The Baron was surely never foaled.

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Last Thursday Lord Walsingham slaughtered 1,058 grouse and black game on his moors at Bluberhouses, in Yorkshire. Forty men were employed to drive the birds, and I believe that his lordship's score is a "record." It may be so, but this sort of thing can hardly be called sport, and Lord Walsingham deserves to be ranked with Mr. Winans, or the late Emperor William of Germany, who used to sit in an arm chair and pot deer driven past him at an easy distance.

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A team of Maori football players will shortly arrive in England. They are said to be a very formidable lot, but Colonial teams take good care, as a rule, that their merits are not understated. At all events they are pretty sure to attract plenty of gate-money.

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A notable event in the archery world occurred last week. This was the 215th meeting of the "Ancient Scorton Arrow Society" at Northallerton. Archery, like Wagner's music, has reached the "monumental" stage; but an unbroken series of archery meetings since 1679 is a monumental record alike curious and interesting. The prizes include the arrow itself, a silver bugle, and a horn spoon of fabulous antiquity, which is awarded to the competitor who makes the worst "white" in the contest.

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The river season is practically over, and all but the most enthusiastic devotees have abandoned hopes of fine weather. The dwellers in house boats are despondent, and if any of my readers wishes to know how to spend a month's holiday cheaply I may advise him to hire a house boat for September. Excellent floating houses can now be hired at a nominal rent.

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I spent a night on one lately, and found it extremely comfortable and perfectly dry, if a trifle cramped in the matter of room. On the next boat lived a family of Americans, chiefly consisting of girls. They were abroad at seven in the morning, fetching necessaries from the village in a boat. Then they pulled off their shoes and stockings and set to work to scrub their house boat for the space of at least two hours. I watched them cleaning pots and pans, lighting their oil stove, and cooking their meals. Of a truth some people work ten times harder when they take what they call a holiday than when they stay at home. They delight in making a toil of a pastime.

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At Maidenhead on Sunday things were dismal in the extreme. A steady drizzle prevailed nearly all day, and the river was almost bare of craft except a few excursion steam launches, and some enthusiastic propellers of punts. Among the latter I noticed the gallant Captain Shaw, whose profession, I suppose, has inured him to water as well as to fire. All the hotel-keepers were bewailing the bad season, but if these gentry would reduce their prices they would have less reason, I fancy, to complain. For instance, I lunched at Cookham with a friend; we had our choice of cold ribs of beef or ditto leg of mutton, we drank two pints of beer, and for this modest refection we were charged 7*s.* 6*d.* No wonder that so many boating parties bring their provender with them instead of trusting to the tender mercy of the innkeepers.

OUTSIDER.

LEGISLATION AGAINST INDECENT LITERATURE.

The United States Senate has amended the act relating to Special Crimes so as to punish with £1,000 fine and five years' imprisonment any person caught using the mails for the transmission of indecent books, pamphlets, letters, or postcards. The dealers in so-called "rare books" who are now infesting Europe, picking up indelicacies for their winter trade in America will thus find (says the New York correspondent of the *Sunday Times*) an important part of their business cut off before they return. These wretches have apparently respectable shops on Broadway, and cover their real trade with an appearance of ordinary bookselling. They go to London and Paris in the summer and import their wares as "rare books." Many of them are known to the police on both sides of the Atlantic, and the amended law will make it easier to deal with them properly.

At Home and Abroad.

A reply has been received from the United States Minister to China stating that he has no positive information as to the action of the Chinese Government with regard to the Immigration Treaty.

The United States Senate yesterday voted on the bill, passed on Monday by the House of Representatives, making it illegal for Chinese labourers to return to the United States after they have left the country and cancelling all certificates of identity. The voting was unanimous, but there was no quorum.

The *New York Herald* says the subject of retaliation was not discussed at the meeting of the Dominion Cabinet on Monday. The sensational report of Lord Salisbury's interference turns out to be pure invention.

A telegram from Vera Cruz, Mexico, states enigmatically that the political situation there is is intolerable. Intense excitement prevails, and the Governor has been called upon for redress.

A Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that no news has yet been received of fighting in Sikkim. Colonel Graham wants better weather before he advances into the Chumbi Valley.

The Manitoba Legislature has adjourned till October 15.

The Tzar and Tzarina of Russia, accompanied by a large suite, left St. Petersburg shortly before two yesterday afternoon for South Russia.

Five Anarchist rioters at Cleveland, Ohio, were arraigned on Tuesday on a charge of disturbing the peace. One pleaded guilty. The trial begins to-day.

It is estimated that during the present year the Chinese population of British Columbia have sent 5,000 persons to the American side of the line.

The exhumation of Schubert's remains from the cemetery of Wahring has been postponed till the 22nd, and the re-interment will take place on the 23rd.

The Prince of Wales will stay at Gmünden a couple of days before going to Vienna, where he is expected on the 10th.

A fire insurance company in London has withdrawn its surplus in the United States, amounting to £78,000.

Sir A. Alison, who is in command at Aldershot, yesterday issued an important memorandum on infantry attack tactics.

A statement is current in Berlin that the Princess Margaret, the third daughter of the Empress Frederick, is to be betrothed to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, son of the late Prince Frederick Charles.

Serious "washouts" have occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past week, and much damage has been done both to crops and to the railways by the heavy rains which have fallen.

According to a private despatch to the *Temps*, the strangers' list at Evian contains the name of General Boulanger, who is described as staying at the Hôtel Beau Rivage, Ouchy.

The *Riforma* publishes the text of telegrams recently exchanged between King Humbert and Signor Crispi, referring to the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the working classes.

The Hackney Choral Association, under Mr. Prout, announce for their forthcoming season a revival of Handel's "Joshua," which, it is said, has not been given on a complete scale in London for more than forty years.

It is feared at Lowestoft that a Lowestoft craft has been run down by a passing steamer, and that all hands have been lost. A skipper has sighted a topmast on the water at Holm Buoy.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday Ellen Jenkins, who had spent many years already in prison, was convicted of stealing a pair of boots, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The reply presented by Queen Nathalie to the Consistorial Court at Belgrade has been published. She asks the Consistory to prepare the way for a reconciliation between herself and the King, through the intermediary of the religious advisers.

A correspondent in Alexandria states that Yacoub Artin Pasha, who has been appointed native member of the Railway Board, is an enlightened man, and his known sympathy with the English shows that Riaz Pasha can have no anti-English feeling.

The three days exhibition of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society began yesterday at Lancaster. There were 1,800 entries and £2,250 awarded in prizes. The show of horses and cattle, including Royal winners, was very fine.

At the Surrey sessions, yesterday, James Larkman, aged twenty-nine, and who had been imprisoned on thirty different occasions for assaults, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for causing grievous bodily harm to a man named Charles Gardner.

William Walker, aged thirty-eight years, who is employed as a lion tamer at Price's Menagerie, now exhibiting at Armley, Leeds, was admitted into the Leeds Infirmary, yesterday, suffering from injuries to the leg caused by the bite of a lion while going through the usual performance on Tuesday night.

Mr. Halpin, a poor-law guardian, who presided at the meeting at Ennis which was dispersed by the soldiery in April last, was discharged from Limerick Gaol yesterday before the expiration of his sentence of three months' imprisonment, on account of ill-health.

The trial of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., on a charge of intimidation took place yesterday at Ferns, county Wexford. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and amongst those present were Mr. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., and the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby. Notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Redmond, who pressed for immediate judgment, the court withheld their decision until the 26th inst.

At the Surrey sessions yesterday, a man named Henderson, or Anley, was charged with robbery at an hotel at Norbiton. When brought up on Tuesday he simulated insanity, and yesterday repeated the attempt. A police-serjeant stated that the man had frequently done this. The prisoner had several times been punished for theft, and Sir W. Hardman now sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

A meeting was held at Hawarden last night, when an address on the work of the Universities Mission in Central Africa was given by the Right Rev. Allan Smythies, D.D., Missionary Bishop in Central Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone attended the meeting, and after the Bishop's remarks Mr. Gladstone made a short speech, in which he highly praised the good work accomplished by the Mission among the natives of Central Africa.

William Nuth, a painter, was charged at Westminster with burglariously breaking into the premises of the National Society's Depository, Broad Sanctuary. The prisoner and another man were seen by a constable in front of the Depository at midnight. The prisoner forced an iron grating in the pavement, and disappeared down the opening. The constable then took him in custody. A remand was granted.

THE FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

A fearful railway accident occurred on the "Paris, Lyon et Méditerranée" line at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning. The express train No. 276, which leaves Maçon soon after midnight for Paris, ran off the rails in a cutting near the Vedars Viaduct, seven miles north of Dijon. Almost immediately afterwards, the down Paris Geneva express—the Rapide No. 11—which left Paris at twenty-five minutes past nine came upon it at full speed. The was a terrible collision, the results of which are appalling. One locomotive was dashed to the right and the other to the left, both tumbling over into the side ditches. Nine carriages were smashed to splinters, while many others were more or less damaged. The number of killed is roughly estimated at twelve, and some forty or more are supposed to have been injured.

THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

The London correspondent of the *Daily News* sends over the following account of a traveller in one of the trains :—

The darkness for a while made the situation of the survivors unutterably dreadful. We were just able to see the two sides of the cutting rising high and almost vertical above us. The shrieks and groans intensified the horror. One almost envied the dead, the condition of the living was so agonizing. In getting out of the compartment where I was I stepped on a head which was fearfully crushed. It turned out to be that of an artillery officer. There were many who were as if in prison, the compartments which they occupied being hemmed in between the rocky side of the cutting and the carriages of the other train. Nothing could be done for them for some hours, and there was the danger, as we imagined, of some other express rushing down upon us. The wife of an artillery officer showed singular presence of mind. All the lamps having been put out in the collision, she took some matches from her reticule and lighted with them her pocket-handkerchief, and then her straw hat. This enabled her to see that she had lost her husband and her little son, whom she had placed in a corner seat, and who was asleep when killed. He was her only child. After a short period of darkness a guard lighted some lamps. A man who knew the place then went to a village and a small station about a mile away and got them to ring the alarm bell, to hang danger signals out, and to telegraph to Dijon, whence a relief train came as day was breaking. A fearful scene met our eyes in the grey morning light, but, as a guard said, it might have been worse, because if the collision had happened at the viaduct every one must have gone to destruction. Those who were safe and sound were for the most part stupefied. They could hardly realize their position. One of those who by a miracle escaped in the smashed sleeping car was a director of the railway on which the accident happened. The removal of the wounded was inconceivably dreadful, they were so mangled. There were no skilled persons present nor special appliances at hand, and they had to be just laid on seats in the relief train, which took back to Dijon twenty-seven mutilated persons.

FURTHER TRAVELLERS' STORIES.

A correspondent, writing from Geneva last night, says :—Travellers have arrived here this evening, who give harrowing details of the disaster at Vedars. They declare that the number of passengers killed is over twenty. The accident is attributed to the engine driver of the express train from Paris, which was late, trying to make up for lost time by putting on extra steam. The tremendous speed at which the train was going frightened many of the passengers. Several of them say they heard people express fears of the train leaving the metals, and, indeed, this took place very soon after, at a few kilometres before arriving at Dijon. The passengers were thrown one upon another, the carriages being upset. It was pitch dark at the time. Terrible cries and groans were heard on all sides. Almost at the same moment the train coming full speed from Dijon dashed into the express train, which had left the rails. The shock was something terrific; many of the carriages were shattered to atoms. Some of the passengers who had escaped unhurt were so frightened that they ran across the fields. Captain Génoud, who was in the train, ran as quickly as possible to the nearest village, and had the tocsin rung; it was, nevertheless, four hours before any effectual assistance was given to the injured people.

A lady, who was coming from Italy, and who escaped unhurt, has arrived in Paris. She had a ticket for the sleeping car, but preferred travelling in a first-class carriage. She says that, feeling a most terrible shock, and the train coming to a standstill, she opened the carriage door to alight. She was struck with horror on seeing at her feet the body of a man who had had his skull cut in two. The sleeping car she was to have travelled in was shattered to atoms. The two engines were lying on their sides, completely wrecked. Heartrending shrieks and cries rose from under the débris of broken carriages.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The lists of the killed and wounded are as yet very incomplete. Among the killed are :—

The driver of the train coming from Paris.
A captain of artillery and his wife.
The three sons of M. Bachet, of Paris.
Miss Mariott, of Cromwell-road.

Among the wounded are :

Captain Mariott, Indian Army, 34.
M. Frizzi, of Vevey, Switzerland.
Mr. Basinghall, of London.
M. Hoenffer, merchant, of Paris.
Lewis Bouvon Edwards, student, London.

A later Reuter's telegram says that Miss Murriel, a governess, of Chester, has sustained numerous serious contusions; that Lady Bowen, of London, is slightly wounded; and that Mr. and Mrs. Blumberg, of London, are slightly bruised. A Miss Green, also of London, is being cared for at the Hôtel de la Cloche, Dijon. A still later message says the condition of Captain Mariott and the young English student remains serious. They are suffering from broken limbs and internal injuries.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

For some time the unfortunate injured persons were left without any surgical or other attendance. A party of surgeons and infirmary attendants left Paris yesterday morning for Dijon to attend to the injured, who are in the hospital there. Several batches of injured persons were brought in in the course of the day. The first arrivals were not bandaged, as there were neither surgeons nor special appliances sent in the relief train that went to fetch them to Dijon. Whatever kindness could dictate was done for them, but that was necessarily little, and they had to be laid on seats, from which some fell off, being unable to hold on.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Why did the Macon express run off the rails? The London correspondent of the *Standard* is informed that at the moment the train from Paris left the metals it was going at an unusual speed, with the object of making up for lost time, and passengers arriving at Geneva say the same thing. The rails at the spot where the accident occurred were worn and splintered; it is believed that one of the splinters threw the engine off the line. The company declare that the up-train from Modane to Paris dashed into the down-train, which had left the rails before the latter had come to a standstill. None of the carriages of this train, according to the traffic manager, was overturned. The cause, say the officials, will be eventually determined by a most searching investigation, and here for the present the matter must rest.

A HUMANE TELEPHONE.—People who suffer from deafness and noises in the head will be glad to hear that an eminent Aural Specialist of London has hit upon a cure which is said to be absolutely efficacious, and may be applied at the patient's home. It is a miniature telephone, which fits inside the ear. It is not only a producer of sound, but also a cure for the distressing noises in the head. Being comfortable to wear, it will no doubt be a boon to mankind. A pamphlet describing its construction is printed, and may be had from the Publisher, 21, Bedford square, London. W.C. Price 2d

MR. GLADSTONE AND AUSTRIA.

WELSH AND MIDLOTHIAN REFERENCES CONSISTENT.

THE SILLY BLUNDER OF THE "TIMES."

The *Times* this morning refers in no fewer than three places to what it imagines is the inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone's references to Austria at Wrexham this week and in Midlothian in 1880. A correspondent, signing himself "G. T. S.," and dating New-street-square, seems to have led our contemporary into the blunder which makes it "the butt of idle wits" and the object of a "derisory notoriety," to use its own phrases. The letter is as follows :—

I enclose two extracts from Mr. Gladstone's speeches, and would ask you to give publicity to them. They speak for themselves; but I would add that either his statement yesterday, that he had learned a certain fact for years, must be a baseless fiction, or he purposely and wilfully insulted a powerful ally in 1880—a sin unpardonable in a statesman. The extracts are as follows :—

1. "There is not an instance—there is not a spot upon the whole map where you can lay your finger and say, 'There Austria did good.'"—Edinburgh Music Hall, March 17, 1880.

2. "I do not often have to speak with great satisfaction of the policy of Austria, but I have learned, and learned with the greatest satisfaction, and that not to-day or yesterday, but for years past, that Austria has given a liberal measure of Home Rule to the Poles of Galicia. Therefore Austria is ahead of England—ahead of this old pattern of free countries—the nurse of freedom for the world—in the liberality of freedom to the Poles."—Wrexham, Sept. 4, 1888.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent remarks, "It would appear that, when it serves his purpose, he can discover some good even in Austria, and the *Times* correspondent at Vienna chimes in with a body of facts which go far to prove that in praising Austrian rule in Galicia, Mr. Gladstone was much too generous to Austria. Commenting upon what it regards as Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency, the *Times* says;—

That speech [in Midlothian in March, 1880] attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and we rather think that its author was obliged shortly afterwards to convey an assurance to Austria that it had no other intention (*sic*), and was in fact meaningless. However, as we now learn, on the same distinguished authority, that Austria is ahead of England in respect of the liberality of her policy towards the Poles, the earlier utterance in interesting as marking the date previous to which he cannot have known anything about the Austrian Constitution.

How silly all this must appear to any one who remembers anything at all about the famous Midlothian reference to Austria, which was one of the most effective, useful, and timely observations which ever fell from the lips of an English politician. Mr. Gladstone, in the very speech quoted by his critics, expressly limited his observations to the action of Austria outside its own dominions. He was speaking only of "the foreign policy of Austria, the foreign policy which Austria has usually pursued. "He asked—

What has the policy of Austria been? I do not say that Austria is incurable. I hope some day or other it will be cured, *because it has got better institutions at home*; and, although its condition is one of much difficulty and doubt, I heartily wish it well in its attempts, if it makes honest attempts, to confront its difficulties. Yet I must look to what that policy has been."—p. 40-41, Midlothian Speeches, Second Series.

This is clear enough. But Mr. Gladstone, in a subsequent speech in the same campaign, made his meaning so unmistakeably clear, that his criticism on Austrian foreign policy in 1880 was perfectly consistent with the eulogy which, with somewhat excessive generosity, he pronounced upon her policy in Galicia.

I have never reproached Austria during the speeches I have made in Midlothian on account of its internal government; for this reason, that I know that the internal government of Austria has been very greatly improved, and I rejoice in it. How far it has been improved I am not precisely able to say, and I have avoided the subject altogether. I have condemned the foreign policy of Austria. I have said that outside of Austria, making no reproach as to what is inside of it, that outside of Austria the name of Austria has, upon all occasions known to me, been the symbol of misgovernment and oppression in other countries. That neither in Germany, nor in Belgium, nor in Greece, nor in Italy, where most of all she was concerned, for she was the virtual mistress of Italy till Italy was made a kingdom—in no one of these is her name known, except in conjunction with the promotion of what you and I believe to be wrong, and the repression of what we believe to be right. That is my charge.

What an excellent illustration do the comments of the *Times* afford of the justice of the observation in its own leading article that—"This hand-to-mouth sort of knowledge is apt to be somewhat crude and imperfect; but that only renders it better suited for animated comment, and makes its possessor more valuable to those who seek to make merry in the silly season"

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REPORTED REVOLT IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The *Novoe Vremya* to-day publishes a report that the whole of Northern Afghanistan has revolted from the authority of Abdurrahman, and has acknowledged Ishak Khan as Ameer.

It is added that a conflict has occurred between the insurgent troops and Abdurrahman's forces, but the result of the engagement is not known.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in commenting on the reports, points out that Ishak Khan, with his uncle, the pretender to the Afghan throne, dwelt for some time at Tashkend, and expresses the belief that a civil war in Afghanistan may complicate the Ameer's relations with neighbouring States, especially if not promptly suppressed by Abdurrahman, a result which that journal considers more than doubtful.

FLOODS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Intelligence received here from Mexico states that heavy floods have occurred in some parts of that country.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* to-day contradicts the report that Count Herbert Bismarck had left Berlin for London. According to that journal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs is at present staying at Ostend, where he dined with the King of the Belgians on the 3rd inst. Towards the middle of the month the Count is expected at Friedrichsruhe.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

SAINT NAZAIRE, Sept. 5.—The municipality of this city to-day entertained the officers of the Russian cruiser *Admiral Karniloff*. The mayor proposed the health of the Tzar, and the Russian Captain Alexief responded, amid cries of "Vive la Russie!"

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY ENGINEER IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—M. Delebecque, chief engineer of the Northern of France Railroad, was knocked down yesterday by a tramway train as he was crossing the line, and received several fractures, besides cuts on the head and hands. None of his injuries, however, are stated to be serious.

ABYSSINIAN PRIESTS AT THE TZAR'S PALACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Before the departure of the Imperial family for South Russia this afternoon the Tzar received in audience at the Palace at Peterhof the Abyssinian priests Gregory and Michael. The reception, however, was of an entirely unofficial character, the priests being received not as political envoys of King John, but in their private capacity as co-religionists of the Orthodox faith.

The Emperor and Empress are accompanied on their tour by all their children, the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Paul Alexandrovitch, the Minister of the Imperial Household, and several high Court officials and the chief of the Emperor's military household, as well as the usual Imperial suite and the Minister of War. The Imperial party will proceed first to attend the manœuvres of the troops in the military districts of Charkoff and Odessa.

A MARRIAGE IN LOMBARD-STREET.

The ancient and historic church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr in Lombard-street, which was completely destroyed by the City fire in 1666, and the rebuilding of which was completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1690, was crowded this afternoon on the very unusual occasion of a fashionable marriage within its limited precincts, the parties being Mr. Robert Dudley Baxter, of the firm of Messrs. Baxter and Co., solicitors, and Miss Ellen Louisa Benham, the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Benham, rector of St. Edmund, and canon of Canterbury. The nuptial rite was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gibraltar (Dr. C. W. Sandford) assisted by the Dean of Windsor (Dr. T. Randall Davidson), and the Rev. W. H. Disney, rector of Winwich, Rugby, uncle of the bridegroom The service was fully choral. The bride, leaning upon the arm of the worthy canon, who conducted her to the chancel, and subsequently gave her away, looked very handsome in a plain dress of white satin with train to match; her veil was of fine tulle fastened with pearls, and she wore a pearl necklace and bracelet, gifts of the bridegroom. The bridal bouquet was of the choicest flowers, tastefully arranged. The bridesmaids (six) were the Misses Edith and Marion Benham (sisters), Miss Witherby, Miss Isa Sandell (cousins of the bride), Miss May Sankey, and Miss Olga Hildesheim. These were gowned in white embroidered muslin and long white silk moiré sashes. Hats were superseded by tulle veils with white feathers and white aigrettes. Their bouquets were of pink roses and mignonette. The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Dudley Ryder Baxter, officiated as best man. The reception took place at the rectory, 32, Finsbury-square, which was largely attended, and early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Baxter left for the midland counties.

A SURREY MARRIAGE.

In the picturesque church of Esher, Surrey, this morning, the marriage of Miss Edith Talbot, daughter of Colonel the Hon. W. P. and Lady Emma Talbot, with Mr. Arthur Wigram, was solemnized by the Warden of Keble College, Oxford, assisted by the Revs. S. R. Wigram and J. E. Hawksley. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white moiré draped with old Brussels lace, and a veil of the same. The bodice of her dress was trimmed with real orange flowers. Her ornaments were diamonds, sapphires, and pearls. The stars in her hair were the gift of the Earl of Derby, the other donors being the Earl and Countess of Lathom, Mrs. Wilbraham, and Colonel and Lady Emma Talbot. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Talbot, Miss Agnes Talbot, Miss Margaret Wigram, Miss Madeline Wigram, Miss Agnes Bateman, Miss Florence Wigram, and Miss L. Kerr, who wore gowns of cream India silk with sashes of *eau de Nil*, and straw hats to match. Brooches of 1888 pattern were the gift of the bridegroom. Amongst those present were Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady Foley, Lady Grey, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, the Hon. Mrs. Bateman, the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, Lady Fitz-Wygram, Miss Paget, Sir George Baden Powell, M.P., General and Mrs. Crawford, Sir Charles and Lady Butt, Mrs. Money Wigram and Miss Wigram. After a reception by Lady Emma Talbot at Glenhurst, the bride and bridegroom left for Keston, lent by the Earl of Derby, the bride's going-away dress being of fawn slated cloth, braided with the same colour and jacket to match.

THE RECENT VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

UNPARALLELED SCENES OF HORROR.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* sends full particulars of the terrible volcanic eruption which took place at Bandaisan in Japan on the 15th of July.

"THE CRACK OF DOOM."

On the morning in question the people—some six or eight thousand in number—were startled by an unusually severe shock of earthquake. The frightened inhabitants rushed out of their houses and made for the foot of the mountain, some of them carrying their most valuable portables, but the majority flying, falling, shrieking, and fainting, with but one object—to save their lives—down the steep side of the hill, which trembled and heaved beneath their feet. Suddenly a great, dense, black pillar rose with an appalling noise like a thousand rolls of thunder in one, from the apex of the mountain, reaching the sky, which became as dark as night. The people, awed by the terrible phenomenon, stood still in most instances, and then, turning their eyes upwards for a moment, fell prone upon the heaving bosom of the earth, in mute terror. They fancied that the final destruction of the world by fire had come. Blacker and blacker grew the sky, the ground underneath their feet undulated like the sea, the fearful, roaring noises increased momentarily, noxious gases choked them, and the black pillar, alone in the sky, was seen to spread out like an umbrella over the whole horizon. Then showers of red-hot ashes, massive stones, showers of sulphur, and volumes of boiling water descended, dealing instant and horrible death to hundreds of the unhapppy multitude, who were mostly lying down on their faces in the open air, while a few tried to crawl on all fours—for it was impossible to stand on the rocking ground—to a place of shelter.

TERRIBLE AS THE HELL OF DANTE.

In many places fire, caused by the fall of the timber-built houses, lent another phase of horror to the scene, which could only be compared to Dante's conception of Hell, with the writhing, disfigured bodies meeting the eye on all sides. Huge hoary oaks and pine trees, centuries old, were torn from their roots, and hurled heavenwards. From the rents in the ground, fountains of flame, water, and ashes, burst forth into a grand but diabolic display, dealing fresh destruction around. The tops of these terrible jets were so high that they could not be reached by the eye. The greater number of the deaths were caused by the wretched people being struck with fiery rocks, or buried in scorching ashes; but some were caught up in the jets from the fissures in the earth, and projected upwards with terrific force, and then descended, all broken, blackened, and bereft of human semblance, amongst their late companions. The crest of the mountain seemed to be lifted bodily upwards, and then to fall with a terrific crash, while flares of dazzling crimson and purple shot up from the mouth of the crater. The eruption lasted for fully two hours.

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

Some horrible details are given by the Japanese native press. One from the *Mainichi Shimbun* says:—"A woman fled from the eruption with her child tied to her back. As she stumbled onwards, a large red-hot stone blew past and crushed the baby. Its blood was scattered all over its mother's body; but strange to say, she escaped uninjured, and carrying her red burden, managed to reach Wakamatsu. Latest estimates put the number of deaths at about a thousand, but the exact total can never be known. The wounded, who number more than the dead, and whose sufferings were of the most terrible description, were carried in from the outlying places to a great building, used as a school house, in Inawashiro. Destruction to all vegetable life extends to a radius of five English miles, from the mountain. Many of the dead bodies were found stark naked, and hundreds of the fugitives arrived at places of safety in the same wretched condition.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

THE NEXT LITTLE WAR.

The force to be despatched to the Agror Valley under the command of General MacQueen will consist of the No. 2 Battery 1st Scottish, No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Royal Artillery, the Hazara Mountain Battery, the 4th, 24th, and 29th Punjab Infantry, the 1st Battalion of the 5th Ghoorkas, Northumberland Fusiliers, Sussex and Suffolk Regiments. Colonel Gatacre will be the chief staff officer, Colonel Channer commanding one brigade and General Galbraith the other. Majors Egerton and Ellis represent the Adjutant's and Quartermaster-General's Departments, Captain Mason the Intelligence, and Captain Wahab the Survey Department.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES.

Most of the sections of the Association met at Bath this morning for the transaction of business. The weather is fine and the attendance promises to be large. The number of tickets issued is 1,794.

GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION.

Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey for England and Wales, delivered the presidential address in the geographical section. After referring to the trade routes and commercial relations between the West and the East, more especially with India, Sir Charles said the increasing practice of to-day was for each maritime country to import and carry the commodities it required, and we must be prepared for a time when England would no longer be the emporium of Eastern commerce for Europe. Referring to Africa, he said the light thrown upon the interior of the dark continent was the most striking feature of geographical exploration during the last twenty-five years. The discovery of the course of the Congo by Stanley had been followed by results not unlike those which attended the discovery of America by Columbus. The future of Africa presented many difficulties, especially that of putting an end to the slave trade, which imposed a reign of terror throughout equatorial Africa. This section was largely attended.

BETTING ON IRISH EVICTIONS.

The *Irish Catholic* to-day asks:—Can it be true that leading members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and certain officials holding pseudo magisterial positions actually made "books" as to the length of time which they would or would not consume in demolishing the homes of Lord Clanricarde's unfortunate tenantry? If such be the fact—and a Woodford correspondent informs us that it is—nothing more revolting has ever occurred even in the same circles

RUMOURED BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS LOUISE OF WALES

It is rumoured among the English colony in Vienna, says the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, that a marriage is contemplated between the Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Russia, who is, however, rather more than a year younger than the Princess. As official circles profess complete ignorance on the subject, it is possible that the report originated in the circumstance that when the young couple met for the first time recently at the family meeting at the Duke of Cumberland's residence at Gmünden, the Russian Heir-Apparent is said to have paid marked attention to the English Princess.

DEATH OF SIR EDMUND LACON, BART.

Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart., banker and brewer, died this morning at Ormesby, near Yarmouth, in the eighty-first year of his age. The deceased baronet represented Yarmouth in Parliament from 1852 to 1867; and when the borough was disfranchised he was returned for North Norfolk in 1868 and retired in 1885.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

No arrest has yet been made in connection with the murder of Mary Ann Nicholls. Many idle rumours as to the identity of the actual perpetrator of the crime are current in the district, but the investigations of the police are now practically directed to one quarter, where it is believed additional evidence will be found to justify an apprehension in due time.

DEPARTURE OF GUARDS FOR IRELAND.

Soon after ten o'clock this morning, the West-end of London was enlivened by the strains of martial music, and by the appearance of a large body of Guards in brilliant uniform, who marched from the Chelsea Barracks to Charing-cross. It was the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards. Arrived at Charing-cross, they proceeded by special train to Woolwich Arsenal, where they embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, leaving at noon for Dublin. There they will relieve the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

TWELVE HUNDRED ON STRIKE AT BOLTON.

This morning a strike involving 1,200 cotton operatives commenced at the Atlas Mills of Messrs. Musgrave, Bolton. The dispute arose in consequence of the firm changing the system of weighing the cotton, which the strippers and grinders said operated unfairly against them. They left work last Friday, and the firm refusing to give way, the card-room hands followed suit to-day.

EXPECT NOTHING GOOD FROM CLANRICARDE.

Lord Clanricarde's Emergency men are engaged in pulling down the houses of evicted tenants on his Woodford estate. Doctor Tully's house, which was built by the tenant only two years ago, at a cost of over £200, was levelled to the ground yesterday. This latest proceeding of the Marquis has aroused bitter disappointment among the evicted families, who expected that a settlement would eventually be arrived at, and that they would be reinstated in their houses.

MR. PLIMSOLL AND THE TRADE UNIONISTS.

This congress reassembled at Bradford this morning. On the motion of Mr. Barker (Blackburn), a resolution was passed instructing the Parliamentary Committee to bring before Parliament at the earliest date the practice of intusing steam into weaving sheds, by which the health of the workpeople was injured; and to endeavour to procure the abolition of the practice. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll at this point took a seat on the platform, and was loudly cheered. On being introduced to the congress by the chairman, he delivered a short address, advocating a fuller representation of the working classes in Parliament. Means to accomplish this were—first, that all election expenses incurred should be borne by the electorate; and, next payment of members. Working men representatives, he said, should in this respect be put on the same level as Cabinet Ministers. (Cheers).

The probability of a contest at Merthyr Tydvil is increasing. A dispute has arisen between the chairman of the Liberal Association and Mr. Pritchard Morgan.

The London Vegetarian Society will hold a public meeting in Shoreditch Town Hall this evening at 7.30 to advocate the principles of food reform.

Archbishop Walsh has sent Mr. Harrington, M.P., secretary of the Irish National League, £1,632 as the amount of remittances from various parts of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, some for the general funds of the League, others for the relief of evicted tenants.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Frederick, their son, are expected to arrive at the Grand Hotel on Saturday next.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived at the Isle of Arran in his yacht *Thistle* on Monday last for a few weeks' shooting at Brodick Castle.

The Emperor William will attend the naval manœuvres at Wilhelmshaven on the 12th of this month. After his return the manœuvres of the Third Army Corps will be held, at which the Archduke Albert of Austria, and the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia will be present.

The remains of the Rev. G. M. St. M. Ritchie, army chaplain, whose conduct during the Boer War received so much commendation, were interred yesterday at Canterbury with full military honours. The entire garrison joined the cortége, and the firing party of Dragoons numbered 300.

M. Planquette, the composer of the new opera, "Paul Jones," which will be produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre in January next, has just arrived in England. He is now putting the finishing touches on the opera before rehearsals commence.

Mdme. Nordica sang in Berlin last night in "Traviata," her last performance this season at Kroll's Theatre. The house was full, and the artiste was most enthusiastically received, being recalled some ten times after the curtain had fallen.

The new Bishop of Bedford (Dr. Billing), who has been absent from London for a brief holiday, will return to-morrow, when he will take up his residence at Stainforth House, Upper Clapton, the mansion kindly placed at the disposal of his predecessor by Mr. Richard Foster.

THE AUSTRALIANS AT SCARBOROUGH.

The Australians met Lord Londesborough's Eleven at Scarborough to-day. Grace and Thornton went first to the wickets, but the latter was immediately caught out, off Turner, and Abel, who came next failed to score, being immediately bowled by Turner. At 1.15 Grace was caught by Worrall, off Ferris for 8: Barnes, not out 8; total, 16 for three wickets.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE THREE PER CENT. STOCK MARKETS QUIET. QUOTATIONS IRREGULAR.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning again decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 3 per cent., it having stood at that figure now for about a month. A rise in the rate was not anticipated this week, inasmuch as no gold has been withdrawn for South America. The Continental exchanges are all favourable to this country, and a large sum in sovereigns is expected to hand shortly from Australia. In the open market the supply of loanable capital continues to grow smaller, and the charge for short advances, for which, however, there is only a moderate demand, is still 1¾ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper remains firm at 2¾ per cent.

Little disposition is shown to enter into fresh transactions on the Stock Exchange. The movement in prices is somewhat irregular, but on the whole values are well maintained. Consols are steady, but the unfavourable weather is adversely affecting the department for English Railways, and quotations are mostly a small fraction lower where any change at all is shown. Caledonian however continues to be purchased, and a further upward movement is marked in North British stock on favourable dividend anticipations. Foreign Government Bonds are again in demand for continental account, and all round advance is registered, the chief business having been done in Spanish and Egyptian, and the Turrkish loans secured on the Egyptian Tribute. There is no decided tendency in American Railroad securities. The principal movement is a rise in Norfolk and Western Preference. The Vanderbilt stocks are weak, and Milwaukee and St. Paul shares have been offered. The other changes are unimportant. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks continue in demand, First and Second Preference and Guaranteed showing another advance. The traffic for the past week shows a total decrease on the combined system of £7,605, of which £5,647 is on the main line. There is an increase of £94 on the Detroit section. Mexican Railway issues have been a little offered to secure profits, and are a trifle lower. Diamond Mining shares have been inquired for, but Spanish Copper Mining shares are a trifle lower.

Business on the New York Stock Market yesterday was less active, and the tone, while somewhat irregular, was mainly firm, although subject to moderate "set-backs" from professional attacks and the realization of profits. Erie, Union and Missouri Pacifics, and Western Union Telegraph showed the most strength. The market closed firm, at about the best figures of the day.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night:—

In Home Railways—*Improved*: North British ¼, and Caledonian ⅛. *Fallen*: Hull and Barnsley ¼, Great Eastern, Midland, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Spanish Four per Cents ⅜, Egyptian Preference and State Domain ¼, the Unified 3-16. the Daira ⅛, French Three per Cents., Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, Greek 1881 ¼, Uruguay ⅛, Italian and Russian 1873 ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Ontario shares ⅜, Illinois Central and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Erie shares ⅛, the Second Mortgage ¼, and Denver Ordinary ⅛. *Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Lake Shore and Wabash Preference ¼, Central Pacific, New York Central, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Mexican Central Bonds, and Union Pacific shares ⅛,

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ⅜, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican First Preference 1½, the Ordinary and Second Preference ⅜. Canada Pacific ⅛, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed 1-16.

Suez Canal shares are up ¼, De Beers and Kimberly Central ½, Imperial Ottoman Bank 3-16, Cape Copper, and Spratts ⅛; but Mason and Barry are down 3-16, Rio Tinto ⅛, and Montano 1-16.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of August amounted to £43,703, and to £43,609 in the corresponding period of 1887; while the Eastern Extension Company's amounted to £38,103, against £36,274.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The demand has improved since the opening. Sales, 15,000. Prices dearer. Futures firm at one point advance.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols 2¾	98⅛	⅜xd
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛100	xd
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	3 xd
New 2½ per. Cent.	95	¼xd
India 3½ per Cent.	104⅛	5 xd
Do. 4½ p. c. Rst	69⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	¾xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¼	111¼	10¼xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	3
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾xd
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2 xd
Do. Hard Dols	69½	70½
Do. Treasury	98	9
Austrian Gold	91	3
Do. Silver	86	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅜	3¼
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	103	4
Do. Cedulas I.	62¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	91	2
Do. B.	89½	90
Egypt. State Don.	102	½
Do. Unified	85⅜	⅜
Do. Preference	103⅛	⅜
Do. Daira Sanier	86⅜	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	3¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	78	½
Hung. Gold Rente	83¼	⅜
Italian	95⅜	6¼
Mexican Converted	39⅜	40⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. 7	13⅜	14
Do. 6 p.c.	15¼	½
Portuguese	6¼	5
Russian 1873	93⅜	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	75	¼
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24	5
Group 2	15⅜	⅜
Groups 3 and 4	14⅜	15⅜
4½ p. c. 1871	87	½
5 p. c. Defence	97¼	¼
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73¾	4
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	110	¼
Great Eastern	67⅞	8¼
Great Northern	111½	17½
Ditto A	103¼	¼
Great Western	144¼	5
Hull and Barnsley	20¾	¼
Lanc. and York	110	12
Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	123½	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅞	3⅛
Do. Preference	100¼	1¼
North Western	167⅜	⅜
South Western	133⅛	6½
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A	37	¼
Met. Consolidated	74	⅛
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34	⅛
Midland	130⅞	1¼
North British	115½	¼
North Eastern	153½	¾
North Stafford	110	12
South Eastern	131	3
Do. Deferred	105½	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	53¼	9
Cen. Pacific Shars	35¼	6¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P	74½	¾
Denver & R. Grande	19½	¾
Do. Pref	52	¼
Illinois Shares	127	½
Lake Shore	100⅝	¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛	5
Louis. and Nash	62	½
Mex. Cen. Bonds	69	¼
Do. Nat "A"	63¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	14	½
N. Y. Cen. Share	112	¼
New York Ontario	17	¼
Erie Shares	27⅛	30⅛
Do. Sec. Mort	102¼	3¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	57⅛	⅛
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	30¾	¼
North. Pacific Pref	63¼	4¼
Pennsylvania Sh	56¼	½
Phil. and Read. St	27¼	8
Union Pacific Shares	63	⅛
Wabash Preferred	28¼	½
Do. Gen. Mort	45	⅛
Grand Trunk Sh	12½	¼
Do. First Pref	61½	⅛
Do. Second Pre	43½	¾
Do. Third Pref	21⅛	5
Do. Guaranteed	68¼	9
Mexican Ordinary	50⅜	¼
Do First Pre	123¼	¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	84¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	⅜
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛	⅜
Nitrate Railway	25¾	¾
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133½	14
City Bank	204½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11 5-16	7-16
London and County	84⅛	5½
Union of London	39½	40⅛
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	50	1
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	2⅛	3⅛
Ooregums	1 3-16	5 16
Cape Copper	4¼	⅛
Namaqua	3	¼
Mason and Barry	11	¼
Rio Tinto	22⅛	½
Montana £1 shares	1 9 16	11 16
De Beers	28½	¾
Kimberley Cent	32½	3
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40⅛	1⅛
Do. Pref	68	9
Brazilian Submarine	13	¼
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅛
Eastern	12⅛	⅝
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6¼	7
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	193	8
London Street	11	13
London Tramway	13½	14⅛
North Metropolitan	15½	17½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	256	61
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	258	63
New River, New	317	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	102	7
W. Middlesex	9¾	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	252	6
Imp. Continental	207	10
South Metropolitan	3⅝	13
Brush Elec Lt (£5 pd)	3	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	⅛
Guinness and Co	302½	10
Hotchkiss	8⅛	9¼
Bryant and May	12⅛	¾
Spratt's Patent	10	¼
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	60	2
N.t. Discount Co.	11¼	¾
Hudson's Bay	18⅞	19⅛
Suez Canal	88⅛	9
E. & W. Ind. Dock	25	7
London and St. K.	42	4

NOTES ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Returns from 123 towns of the State of Vermont—two-thirds of the whole State—give Mr. Dillingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 26,000. The balance of the votes will probably increase the majority to 28,000. The Republican majority for the Governor in 1884 was 21,800, and in 1886 was 19,200.

The latest returns from Arkansas indicate increased Democratic gains, some counties heretofore Republican giving Democratic majorities. The Democratic majority for Governor is now estimated at 35,000, against 17,000 two years ago. The Democratic State ticket shows an increased majority over 1886, when it was 17,500.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled at Springfield yesterday and nominated the Hon. William E. Russell, of Cambridge. The platform adopted commends the administration of President Cleveland, opposes the Trusts and Monopolies Bills, and approves the attitude of the President on the Fisheries question.

Mr. Blaine addressed an audience of 4,000 people at Farmington, Maine, yesterday. Alluding to the Prohibition question, he said that those of the Prohibition party who talked frankly said they intended to defeat the Republican party and bring the Democratic party into power for the good of the temperance movement.

MAIL NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

The mail from Shanghai which has just arrived in London brings the following news:—The summer freshet of the Yellow River has swept away all the barriers interposed in the gap made last September, and the work of nine months disappeared in a few hours. As this disaster was feared no lives appear to have been lost, but the question of the treatment of the Yellow River is where it was immediately after the inundations of last autumn.

On July 20 a serious riot took place in Shanghai between a number of sailors from a Japanese man-of-war and the police, which led to a pitched battle in which many persons were stabbed and otherwise injured. At Kinkiang, on the Yangtsze, the foreign settlement was attacked by a mob of several hundred junkmen, who resented a tax levied by the local Taotai. No harm beyond some injury to property and much alarm on the part of the foreign residents appears to have resulted.

The report of the harbour master of Hong Kong has been published. It shows that 27,599 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,401,837 tons entered the port in 1887; in 1861 the figures were 1,259 vessels and 658,196 tons. Of the 3,890 steamships which entered the port 2,873 were British, 540 German, 140 Chinese, and 100 French. The total number of Chinese emigrants sailing from the colony during 1887 was 82,897, being an increase of 18,000 over the previous year. Of this increase about 9,000 belongs to the Straits Settlements, 5,000 to the United States, and 3,500 to the Australian colonies. The figures for emigration from Hong Kong practically represent the total emigration by sea from the whole Chinese Empire for the year, as Chinese emigrants, to whatever part of the world they may be going, sail from that colony.

A FATAL DUEL IN BELGIUM.

Yesterday the funeral of M. Thuillier, a much respected journalist of Liége, took place there. He was killed some days ago in a pistol duel with his own nephew, M. Lejeune, a barrister. Family dissensions were the cause of the duel. The trial of M. Lejeune and the witnesses will reveal the nature of these dissensions, about which all sorts of rumours are current. The affair has created a great sensation, and from many sides more effective laws for the prevention of duelling are demanded.

EXECUTION OF A CORSICAN BRIGAND.

A brigand named Rocchini was executed yesterday morning at Sartene, in Corsica, for the murder of a woman who had refused to marry him and accepted another suitor. There had been no execution in Corsica for many years, and the guillotine is a mode of capital punishment very repugnant to the peasantry. Great precautions were therefore taken against a disturbance, but the crowd were perfectly quiet. Rocchini in his last moments confessed having committed two previous murders.

JERUSALEM AS A TRADE CENTRE.

According to the report of the British Consul at Jerusalem on the trade of that town for the past year, it appears that exports, notably those to the United Kingdom, have increased, owing to a good harvest, while there is a small decrease in imports. Statistics are not obtainable, but it is estimated that two-thirds of the goods imported at Jaffa go to Jerusalem, which is the market for the villages of the interior and for the Bedouins. The chief industries are the manufacture of a coarse soap sent to Egypt, and of objects of devotion in mother-of-pearl and olive-wood, in which considerable art is now displayed; £20,000 worth of these were exported in 1887 to Europe and America. The Jewish immigration has been checked by a regulation of the Porte prohibiting Jews from settling in Palestine, and restricting their residence in the country to a period of three months. The culture of the vine by German settlers is extending and the quality of the wine produced is improving. The price of land in the vicinity of the city has continued to rise in price, the best fetching, on an average, 6s. the square yard, which not many years ago could have been obtained for a sixth of the price. German trade with Palestine is rapidly developing, on account of the large and prosperous German colonies which have established themselves in Palestine, and the members of which are invading all branches of commerce, industry, and handicraft. The colonists exercise a beneficial influence on the natives.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent, have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." Ask your Grocer for a sample of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA and copy of Testimonials.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AND THE FREEMASONS.

At a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons held last night, Col. Shadwell Clarke read a letter from the Empress Frederick, acknowledging the condolence of the Grand Lodge on the occasion of the Emperor Frederick's death. She said she returned her heartfelt thanks to the Freemasons of England for their expression of sympathy in her great and irreparable loss; and she assured them that this address from her countrymen in remembrance of one who was in entire sympathy with the craft had deeply touched her.

IN FRANCE.—ACQUITTED, OF COURSE!

The extraordinary trial which commenced at Niort, France, on Tuesday, in which Gaston and Ernest Ferrand, aged twenty-five and twenty-three, were charged with murdering Honoré Chevallereau, mayor of Neuvy Bouin, of whom they are the illegitimate sons, concluded yesterday, when the jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, acquitted the parricides. The prisoners had denied any intention of killing Chevallereau, and insisted that the revolver was fired in a fit of excitement. Gaston Ferrand was reminded by the judge that he bought cartridges on the way to the house, and fired one of them, but he replied that this went off by accident. The tradesman, however, to whom Gaston was apprenticed, while giving him a good character, stated that he used to avow his determination to kill Chevallereau if the latter refused to assist him. Asked by the judge how he could be sure that Chevallereau was his father, Gaston replied that in his childhood he was treated as a son. Reminded that Chevallereau had a father still living, an octogenarian, on whose death he would doubtless have done something for Julia Ferrand and her sons, the prisoner exclaimed, "By that time we should have died of starvation. He would have treated us differently, moreover, if he had had any intention of eventually assisting us." Mdlle. Chevallereau, the deceased's sister, made a bad impression on the jury by her evidently exaggerated version of the scuffle, and by her stiff way of styling her brother throughout "Monsieur le Maire." She also made insinuations against the prisoners' mother as a justification for her brother's abandonment of her, which are believed to be wholly unfounded. If, indeed, it were not the rule for French juries to acquit the murderers of persons considered to have more or less deserved their fate, Mdlle. Chevallereau's evidence might be regarded as the unintentional cause of the acquittal.

POISONED BY CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

An inquest was held yesterday evening at Aldershot on the body of Francis Linekar, a sapper in the Royal Engineers, who poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium in the South Camp on Monday night. The deceased was engaged to Clara Neeley, an army schoolmistress, formerly residing with her mother in the camp. About a month ago he was accused of theft, and though the charge was not proved, his sweetheart broke off the engagement and ceased answering his letters. On Sunday Miss Neeley came to see her mother at the camp, previous to embarking for India. On Monday night, knowing that she was to leave the next morning, Linekar knocked at the door and asked permission to speak to her, which her mother refused. He declared that he would not go till he had seen the young woman, and went round and looked in at the windows. He was advised by the sergeant-major to go away, but as he would not do so the order was given to take him to the guard-room. He then suddenly took from his pocket a bottle of the cyanide in solution and drank it. All efforts to restore him were unavailing. A letter was found on him protesting his innocence and saying that life had become unbearable. A verdict of "temporary insanity" was returned, the jury adding a recommendation that cyanide of potassium (which is used for cleaning gold lace on officers' uniforms) should be sold to soldiers with greater circumspection.

THE PARNELL FUND IN AMERICA.—Eighteen branches represented at a meeting of the municipal council of the Irish National League last evening at Philadelphia pledged themselves to contribute £260 to the Parnell Defence Fund. Arrangements have been made to hold a public meeting at an early date to express sympathy and extend aid to Mr. Parnell. It may be added that the fund stands to-day at £1,824.

A NEW COMET.—Mr. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, California, announces the discovery of a comet (the fifth of the current year) in Right Ascension 6 h. 52 min, North Polar distance 79 deg. 0 min., at 4 h. 27 min. A.M. on Monday last. The physical appearance is described as "circular, one minute of arc in diameter, of the 11th magnitude, nucleus tolerably well defined, no tail."

THE LATE MR. HENRY RICHARD.—The resolutions of public bodies and the letters from personal friends, in every part of the United Kingdom, which have been addressed to Mrs. Henry Richard since the death of Mr. Richard are so numerous that Mrs. Richard finds herself quite unable to acknowledge them separately. She desires to express her gratitude for the universal sympathy with her in her great sorrow. She is still more grateful for the proofs which these innumerable letters and resolutions contain that the personal character and public services of her late husband are so widely appreciated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Sept. 2, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

Railways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£1,734	—
Caledonian	5,159	—
Chatham and Dover	959	—
Eastern and Mid	119	—
Great Eastern	781	£812
Great Northern	3,859	—
Great Western	5,550	—
Hull and Barnsley	24	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	—	—
Manc. and Sheffield	857	—
Metropolitan	221	—
Metropolitn. District	266	—
Midland	2,665	—
North British	2,885	—
North Eastern	6,030	—
North Stafford	335	—
North Western	2,572	—
South Eastern	—	363
South Western	258	—
Tilbury	302	—

Tramways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Belfast	£4	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	—	£137
Bristol	55	—
Calais	1	—
Dublin	213	18
Edinburgh	29	—
Germany	61	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,055	10
Gothenburg	—	—
Hull Street	2	—
London	62	—
London Street	151	—
London Southern	54	—
North Metropolitan	164	—
Provincial	832	—
Rouen	12	—
Sheffield	20	—
Southampton	—	12
South London	—	31
Wolverhampton	14	—

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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

THE IMPORTANCE OF "NEXT-TO-NOTHINGS."

SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the more interesting passages of Sir Frederick Bramwell's inaugural address as President of the British Association, which opened its annual meeting at Bath yesterday :—

SOME IMPORTANT "NEXT-TO-NOTHINGS."

The late Lord Iddesleigh delighted an audience for a whole evening by an address on "Nothing." Would that I had his talents, and could discourse to you as charmingly as he did to his audience, but I dare not try to talk about "Nothing." I do, however, propose, as one of the two sections of my address, to discourse to you on the importance of the "Next-to-Nothing." The other section is far removed from this microscopic quantity, as it will embrace the "eulogy of the civil engineer, and will point out the value to science of his works." I trust also I shall prove to you that applications of science and discoveries in pure science act and re-act the one upon the other. It is recorded that Galileo first, and his pupil Torricelli afterwards, were led to investigate the question of atmospheric pressure, by observing the failure of a pump to raise water by "suction" above a certain level. Ronalds, in 1823, constructed an electric telegraph. In 1837 the first commercial use was made of the telegraph, and from that time electrical science received an impulse such as it had never before experienced. Since Ronalds's time how vast are the advances which have been made in electrical communication of intelligence, by land lines, by submarine cables all over the world, and by the telephone! Few will be prepared to deny the statement, that pure electrical science has received an enormous impulse, and has been advanced by the commercial application of electricity to the foregoing, and to purposes of lighting.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT.

Since this latter application, scores, I may say hundreds of acute minds have been devoted to electrical science, stimulated thereto by the possibilities and probabilities of this application. In this country, no doubt, still more would have been done if the lighting of districts from a central source of electricity had not been, since 1882, practically forbidden by the Act passed in that year. This Act had in its title the facetious statement that it was "to facilitate electrical lighting," although it is an Act which, even modified as it has been this year, is still a great discouragement of free enterprise, and a bar to progress. The other day a member of the House of Commons was saying to me, "I think it is very much to our discredit in England that we should have allowed ourselves to be outrun in the distribution of electric lighting to houses by the inhabitants of the United States, and by those of other countries." Looking upon him as being one of the authors of the "facetious" Act, I thought it pertinent to quote the case of the French parricide, who, being asked what he has to say in mitigation of punishment, pleads, "Pity a poor orphan."

STEAM ENGINES V. HUMAN LABOUR.

One of the subjects which as much as (or probably more than) any other occupies the attention of the engineer, is that of (the so-called) Prime Movers, and I will say boldly that since the introduction of printing by the use of movable type, nothing has done so much for civilization as the development of these machines. Let us consider these prime movers—and, first, in the comparatively humble function of replacing that labour which might be performed by the muscular exertion of human beings, a function which at one time was looked upon by many kindly but short-sighted men as taking the bread out of the mouth of the labourer (as it was called), and as being therefore undesirable. I say that the introduction of prime movers as a mere substitute for unintelligent manual labour is in itself a great aid to civilization and to the raising of humanity, by rendering it very difficult, if not impossible, for a human being to obtain a livelihood by unintelligent work—the work of the horse in the mill, or of the turnspit. Compare a galley, a vessel propelled by oars, with the modern Atlantic liner; and first let us assume that prime movers are non-existent and that this vessel is to be propelled galley fashion. Take her length as some 600 ft., and assume that place be found for as many as 400 oars on each side, each oar worked by three men, or 2,400 men; and allow that six men under these conditions could develop work equal to one horse-power; we should have 400 horse-power. Double the number of men, and we should have 800 horse-power, with 4,800 men at work, and at least the same number in reserve, if the journey is to be carried on continuously. Contrast the puny result thus obtained with the 19,500 horse-power given forth by a large prime mover of the present day, such a request requiring, on the above mode of calculation, 117,000 men at work, and 117,000 in reserve, and these to be carried in a vessel less than 600 ft. in length. Even if it were possible to carry this number of men in such a vessel, by no conceivable means could their power be utilized so as to impart to it a speed of 20 knots an hour. Take again the case of a railway locomotive. From 400 to 600 horse-power developed in an implement which, even including its tender, does not occupy an area of more than fifty square yards, and that draws us at sixty miles an hour. Here, again, the prime mover succeeds in doing that which no expenditure of money or of life could enable us to obtain from muscular effort. To what, and to whom, are these meritorious prime movers due? I answer, to the application of science, and to the labours of the civil engineer, using that term in its full and proper sense, as embracing all engineering other than military.

WASTE GASES IN STEAM ENGINES.

The very best of our steam-engines only utilizes about one-sixth of the work which resides (if the term may be used) in the fuel that is consumed, but it is a satisfaction to know that great economical progress has been made, and that the 6lb. or 7lb. of fuel per horse-power per hour consumed by the very best engines of Watt's days, when working with the aid of condensation, is now brought down to about one-fourth of this consumption; and this in portable engines, for agricultural purposes, working without condensation—engines of small size, developing only 20 horse-power; in such engines the consumption has been reduced to as little as 1.85 lb. per brake horse-power per hour, equal to 1.65 lb. per indicated horse-power per hour, as was shown by the trials at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Newcastle last year. I have told you that the engineer of the present day appreciates the value of the "next-to-nothings." Without the balance-sheet one knows that for the combustion of 1 lb. of coal the turning into steam of a given quantity of water at a given pressure is obtained. It is seen at once that the result is much below that which should be had, but to account for the deficiency is the difficulty. The balance-sheet, dealing with the most minute sources of loss—the farthings and the pence of economic working—brings you face to face with these, and you find that improvement must be sought in paying attention to the "next-to-nothings." The balance-sheet will enable you at a glance to answer this among many important questions: has the fuel been properly burnt, with neither too much air nor too little? At the Newcastle trials our knowledge as to whether we had the right amount of air for perfect combustion was got by an analysis of the waste gases, taken continuously throughout the whole number of hours run of each engine, affording, therefore, a fair average. The analysis of any required portion of gases thus obtained was made in a quarter of an hour's time by the aid of the admirable apparatus invented by Mr. Stead, and, on the occasion to which I refer, manipulated by him. In one instance an excess of air had been supplied, causing a percentage of loss of 6.34. In the instance of another engine there was a deficiency of air, resulting in the production of carbonic oxide, involving a loss of 4 per cent. The various percentages of loss, of which each one seems somewhat unimportant, in the aggregate amounted to 28 per cent., and this with one of the best boilers. This is an admirable instance of the need of attention to apparently small things.

GAS AND OIL ENGINES.

At the present time, as I have said, gas engines are a great commercial success, and they have become so by the attention given to small things, in popular estimation—to important things, in fact, with which, however, I must not trouble you. Messrs. Crossley Brothers, who have done so much to make the gas engine the commercial success that it is, inform me that they are prosecuting improvements in the direction of attention to detail, from which they are obtaining greatly improved results. But, looking at the wonderful petroleum industry, and at the multifarious products which are obtained from the crude material, is it too much to say that there is a future for motor engines, worked by the vapour of some of the more highly volatile of these products—true vapour—not a gas, but a condensable body, capable of being worked over and over again? Numbers of such engines, some of as much as 4-horse power, made by Mr. Yarrow, are now running, and are apparently giving good results; certainly excellent results as regards the compactness and lightness of the machinery; for boat purposes they possess the great advantage of being rapidly under weigh. I have seen one go to work within two minutes of the striking of the match to light the burner. Again, as we know, the vapour of this material has been used as a gas in gas engines, the motive power having been obtained by direct combustion.

ENGINES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

As the world has become familiar with prime movers, the desire for their employment has increased. Many a householder could find useful occupation for a prime mover of ¼ or ½ horse-power, working one or two hours a day; but the economical establishment of a steam-engine is not possible until houses of very large dimensions are reached, where space exists for the engine, and where, having regard to the amount of work to be done, the incidental expenses can be borne. Where this cannot be, either the prime mover, with the advantages of its use, must be given up as a thing to be wished for, but not to be procured, or recourse must be had to some other contrivance—say to the laying on of power, in some form or another, from a central source. I have already incidentally touched upon one mode of doing this—namely, the employment of illuminating gas, as the working agent in the gas engine; but there are various other modes, possessing their respective merits and demerits—all ingenious, all involving science in their application, and all more or less in practical use—such as the laying-on of special high-pressure water, as is now being extensively practised in London, in Hull, and elsewhere. Water at 700 lb. pressure per inch is a most convenient mode of laying on a large amount of power, through comparatively small pipes. Like electricity, where, when a high electromotive force is used, a large amount of energy may be sent through a small conductor, so with water, under high pressure, the mains may be kept of reasonable diameters, without rendering them too small to transmit the power required through them. Power is also transmitted by means of compressed air, an agent which, on the score of its ability to ventilate, and of its cleanliness, has much to recommend it. On the other hand, it is an agent which, having regard to the probability of the deposition of moisture in the form of "snow" requires to be worked with judgment. Again, there is an alternative mode for the conveyance of power by the exhaustion of air—a mode which has been in practical use for over sixty years. We have also the curious system pursued at Schaffhausen, where quick-running ropes are driven by turbines, these being worked by the current of the River Rhine; and at New York, and in other cities of the United States, steam is laid on under the streets, so as to enable domestic steam engines to be worked, without the necessity of a boiler, a stoker, or a chimney, the steam affording also means of heating the house when needed. Lastly, there is the system of transmitting power by electricity.

COLD PRODUCING MACHINES.

There is one application of science by engineers which is of extreme beauty and interest, and that cannot be regarded with indifference by the agriculturists of this country. I allude to the heat-withdrawing engines which are now so very extensively used for the importation of fresh meat, and for its storage when received here. It need hardly by said, that that which will keep cool and sweet the carcasses of sheep will equally well preserve milk, and many other perishable articles of food. We have in these machines daily instances that, if you wish to make a ship's hold cold, you can do it by burning a certain quantity of coals—a paradox, if ever there was one. Mr. Loftus Perkins, so well-known for his labours in the use of a very high-pressure steam (600 lb. to 1,000 lb. on the inch), and also so well known for those most useful high pressure warming arrangements which, without disfiguring our houses by the passage of large pipes, keep them in a state of warmth and comfort throughout the winter, has lately taken up the mode of, I will say it, producing "cold" by the evaporation of ammonia, and, by improvements in detail, has succeeded in making an apparatus which, without engine or pumps, produces "cold" for some hours in succession, and requires to put it in action the preliminary combustion of only a few pounds of coke or a few feet of gas.

DECIMALS IN STEEL MAKING.

The Forth Bridge, the big gun, the compound armour of the ironclad with its steel face, the projectile to pierce that steel face—all equally depend upon the "truth" of steel as much as does the barely visible hair spring of the chronometer, which enables the longitude of the ship in which it is carried to be ascertained. Now, what makes the difference between trustworthy and untrust-

worthy steel for each particular purpose? Something which, until our better sense comes to our aid, we are inclined to look upon as ridiculously insignificant—a "next-to-nothing." Setting extraneous ingredients aside, and considering only the union of iron and carbon, the question whether there shall be added or deducted one-tenth of 1 per cent. (pardon my clumsy way of using the decimal system) of carbon is a matter of great importance in the resulting quality of the steel. This is a striking practical instance of how apparently insignificant things may be of the highest importance. The variation of this fraction of a percentage may render your boiler steel untrustworthy, may make the difference between safety in a gun and danger in a gun, and may render your armour-piercing projectile unable to pierce even the thinnest wrought-iron armour. The 1-20th part of 1 per cent. of aluminium, when added to molten wrought iron will reduce the fusing-point of the whole mass some 500 degrees, and will render it extremely fluid, and thus enable wrought iron (or what are commercially known as "Mitis"—castings of the most intricate character) to be produced. The engineer engaged in electrical matters is compelled, in the course of his daily work, frequently to realize the importance of the "next-to-nothing." One striking instance of this is afforded by the influence which an extremely minute percentage of impurity has on the electrical conductivity of copper wire, this conductivity being in some cases reduced by as much as 50 per cent. in consequence of the admixture of that which, under other circumstances, would be looked upon as insignificant.

THE OVER-STRAINING OF STEEL.

In making guns and projectiles, if the steel be of too "high" a quality (as it is technically called), or if there has been any want of uniformity in the oil-hardening process, these strains, unless got rid of or ameliorated by annealing, may result in the self-rupture of the steel. Take the case of a hardened steel projectile, hardened so that it will penetrate the steel face of compound armour. In that case annealing cannot be resorted to, for the extreme hardness of the projectile must not be in the least impaired. The internal strains in these projectiles are so very grave that for months after they are made there is no security that they will not spontaneously fracture. I have here the point of an 8-inch projectile, which projectile weighs 210 lb.; this, with others, was received from the makers as long ago as March of this year, and remained an apparently perfect and sound projectile until about the middle of August—some five months after delivery—and, of course, a somewhat longer time since manufacture—and between August 6 and 8 this piece which I hold in my hand, measuring 3¾ in. by 3½ in., spontaneously flew off from the rest of the projectile, and has done so upon a surface of separation which, whether having regard to it its beautiful regularity, or to the conclusions to be drawn from it as to the nature of the strains existing, is of the very highest scientific interest. Many other cases of self-rupture of similar projectiles have been recorded.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

At first sight one would be tempted to say that the density of the air on the underside of a shot must, notwithstanding its motion of descent, be so nearly the same as that of the air upon the upper side as to cause the difference to be unworthy of consideration, but we know that the projectiles from rifled guns tend to travel sideways as they pass through the air, and that the direction of their motion, whether to the right or to the left, depends on the "hand" of the rifling. We know also that the friction against liquid or against gaseous bodies varies with the densities of these bodies, and it is believed that, minute as is the difference in density to which I have referred, it is sufficient to determine the lateral movement of the projectile. While upon the question of guns, I am tempted to remark upon that which is by no means a small thing (for it is no less than the rotation of the earth), which in long-distance firing may demand attention, and that to an extent little suspected by the civilian. Place the gun north and south, say in the latitude of London, and fire a 12-mile round such as I have mentioned, and it will be found that, assuming the shot were passing through a vacuum, a lateral allowance of more than 200 ft. must be made to compensate for the different velocity of the circumference of the earth at twelve miles north or south of the place where the gun was fired, as compared with the velocity of the circumference of the earth at that place itself—the time of flight being in round numbers one minute.

THE POETRY OF ENGINEERING.

In conclusion Sir F. Bramwell said: Whether it be in the erection of the lighthouse on the lonely rock at sea; whether it be in the crossing of rivers or seas, or arms of seas, by bridges or tunnels; whether it be the cleansing of our towns from that which is foul; whether it be the supply of pure water to every dwelling, or the distribution of light or of motive power; or whether it be in the production of the mighty ocean steamer, or in the spanning of valleys, the piercing of mountains, and affording the firm, secure road for the express train; or whether it be the encircling of the world with telegraphs—the work of the civil engineer is not of the earth earthy, is not mechanical to the exclusion of science, is not unintellectual; but is of a most beneficent nature, is consistent with true poetical feeling, and is worthy of the highest order of intellect.

THE FUTURE OF THE TYPEWRITER.

Mr. F. M. Trevoe writes to us as follows:—

Referring to the letter in your issue of the 4th inst., signed T. Davison, I will be obliged if you will kindly insert the following from the New York *Press* of August 22, 1888:—"The Canadian Society of Shorthand issued a circular some time ago to every one interested in typewriting announcing that a speed contest would take place in the theatre of the Normal School at Toronto, on August 13, 1888, which would be open to operators of any machine in the world. The first prize was to be a gold medal, and the second a silver one, and a third was to be awarded the operator attaining the highest speed in writing the sentence, "This is a song to fill thee with delight"—3,000 points to be allowed for writing this sentence ninety times in five minutes. The principal test of speed consisted of five minutes' legal testimony and five minutes' work on commercial correspondence, and in these ten minutes Miss Orr, of New York, operating a Remington typewriter, succeeded in executing the marvellous feat of writing 987 words, exclusive of errors, and was deservedly awarded the gold medal, representing the championship of the world. Mr. McGurrin, also using a Remington machine, was awarded the second medal. The medal awarded Mr. Osborn, operating the caligraph, was for the greatest speed in writing the sentence, "This is a song to fill thee with delight."

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

EVERY EVENING (including Saturday), at 8.15,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, &c.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER, 174th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 108th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Linuley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gilfard and Florence Henry.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35. WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (713th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

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GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENTS. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. C. Grossmith, R. Temple, R. Cummings, C. Gilbert, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Elmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER LORRAINE. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycot, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. Weedon Grossmith. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Mary Gray, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BOADICEA. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, Norman Fent, Misses Amy Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY, September 15, at 3 o'clock.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

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FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Vocalists This Evening: Miss ALICE WHITACRE, Mr. HENRY PIERCY, and Mr. SANTLEY. Mr. JOHN RADCLIFF (Solo Flute).
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
SEASON TICKETS (transferable) ONE GUINEA.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Friday), Vocalists: Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mdme. ALWINA VALLERIA. Mr. JULIAN EGERTON (Clarionet Solo).

GAIETY THEATRE.—"SHE."
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE," TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.

GAIETY.—"SHE."—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Miss MARY RORKE as USTANA.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Miss FANNY ENSON as AMENARTOS.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Mr. EDMUND MAURICE as LEO.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, Maxwell, J. East; Mesdames Enid Leslie, C. Elliott, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, &c.—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE" TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard, dramatised by permission by Mr. Edward Rose, rewritten and adapted for Miss Eyre by Mr. William Sidney and Clo Graves. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Sidney. Scenery by H. Emden and E. G. Banks. Original Music by E. Solomon and Hamilton Clarke. Dances by J. D'Auban. Wigs by Clarkson. Dresses by Harrison and Miss Fisher. Box-office now open from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s.. Manager, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford.—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
"In earth and skie and sea
Strange thyngs ther be."—"SHE."
GAIETY THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager,
Will REOPEN on SATURDAY, September 22.
With a New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE ARMADA,
A Romance of 1588.
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MAKING WOMEN BEAUTIFUL.

"While your readers are claiming for London the prize of beauty for its women, may I call attention," writes a correspondent, "to the fact that, according to the *New York World*, there is a woman in New York who has a growing clientèle of patients coming to her to be treated for ugliness. Women go to her to be made thinner or stouter, to have their colour heightened or reduced, to be treated for ugly complexions, red eyes, thin hair, round shoulders, and all the physical faults which made the difference between beauty and the lack of it. To men who are too stout she recommends a bath of salt water in the morning, two or three handfuls of rock salt being put in the bath over night and allowed to dissolve. They must be rubbed down with a heavy Turkish towel after this salt bath, and are to sleep on hard beds, while the only internal treatment she prescribes is congress water and a grain or two of roasted coffee to be chewed half an hour before meals, which will greatly lessen the appetite for food. She suggests a diet of cresses, lettuce and spinach, with desserts of Iceland moss lilies.

"Thin women she feeds on carrots and parsnips, and doses them with a few drops of acid phosphate before meals to give them an appetite for the muffins, brown bread, oatmeal, and fruit that are to form the greater part of their diet. But what she principally relies upon to add flesh to thin girls is a pint of sweet milk to be drunk every night just before getting into bed. She orders off the corsets of round-shouldered girls and puts them into braces instead, with daily exercises on a pulling machine to help on the good work, while awkward and heavy girls are given a bar over which they are to jump many times every time. When a woman has become too florid, she is fed on sassafras tea and given hot baths, and the pale woman has her baths cold and a bottle of claret each day. This 'beauty doctor,' as she is called, has effected some wonderful cases of plainness, and in several cases has taken entire charge of a woman for six months, with the result that at the end of that time her friends scarcely knew her, so greatly had her appearance changed. There is talk of an infirmary or private hospital being established near New York, of which the beauty doctor is to have charge, and where women will go, as they do now to the rest cures, to undergo thorough treatment for ugliness. She holds that there is no excuse for thorough ugliness, and that it can be to a great extent made a matter of will with a woman whether she will be pretty and pleasing or not."

THE STORY OF THE TWENTY CROCODILES.

The amount of attention which the runaway crocodiles in the Elbe have occasioned is enough, one should think, to turn the race of crocodiles for ever into the most conceited of quadrupeds. First one was said to have escaped; then two, then six, thirteen, and lastly twenty. According to one source they had escaped out of their cage, which was not sufficiently strong; in the words of another paper they had accidentally slipped into the water while they were being transported to the shore, and if one is to believe another authority, one wily old crocodile deliberately marched from the Hamburg Zoological Gardens down to the Elbe to disport himself among the boats and bathers. After all Hamburg had been horrified, and the whole world acquainted with the gruesome facts that the Elbe was no safer river than the Nile or the Ganges, contradictions of the report began to appear, some of which were as original and amusing so whilom was the story of the crocodiles themselves. Said one newspaper, with many sage remarks as to the inadvisability of allowing ladies to do any press-work, that the crocodile story was the fabrication of the wife of a reporter, who, having undertaken to collect news for her husband who was ill, brought the tale back from one of her expeditions to the harbour. Another of our continental contemporaries stated that a dock-labourer had set the *canard* afloat out of mere mischievousness, and yet another accused the captain of an Indian vessel to have tried to create a sensation by whispering confidentially into the ears of some quiet citizen a terrible account of thirteen of the ferocious beasts roaming at random up and down the river. It now appears that the whole, a big gooseberry or "sour cucumber" as they say abroad, grew out of the fact that one crocodile had recently escaped from a vessel, but was almost immediately recaptured. The panic has now so far subsided, that, without being accused of unsuitable levity, our contemporaries are allowed to take a humorous view of the affair, and the following is one of the amusing summaries of the story of

THE CROCODILE IN THE ELBE.

ENORMOUS SOUR CUCUMBER, AND SENSATION.

(Telegram from our Special Correspondent.) Monday.—A gigantic crocodile has just been seen in the Elbe. Tremendous excitement. All vessels are flagging.

Our X correspondent writes from Hamburg:—Tuesday, 8 A.M.—The crocodile about which I telegraphed is still in the Elbe. Some sailors declare that they have seen two; and a boy states that he has caught young crocodiles while fishing with a line. Hagenbeck, Virchow, and the crocodile tamer Zulieka from Paris have promised to come to Hamburg.

At Noon.—The crocodile's head is just visible above the water. The animal put its tongue out to the people assembled at the banks. [*Fi donc!* Editor's note.]

(Telegram) Wednesday.—Three crocodiles and a hippopotamus are said to be in the Elbe. We are glad to be able to announce that the latter is a fabrication.

We have received the following opportune note from a very scientific correspondent:—

"Thursday.—The supposition that the crocodile in the Elbe has escaped from a menagerie is not likely to be proved. The shape of the scales leads us to believe that it has never yet been in captivity. It is very probable that it went from the Nile to the Mediterranean, sailed round Spain and France, and came up the Channel into the Elbe. It evidently mistook the Elbe for the Nile, and, still unconscious of its mistake, swims merrily about in the river. On the whole, it would be advisable to try and acclimatize crocodiles in this

country by giving them their usual food in the form of a few niggers and young children.

[Telegram from our X correspondent.] Friday.—The crocodile is still at large in the Elbe.

Saturday.—It will be remembered that we were very reserved in our publications with regard to the "Crocodile in the Elbe" (!) It appears now that we were justified in not giving currency to the story, since, according to authentic information, the "crocodile" was only a large eel (*sic!*) which made the Elbe "unsafe." This instance shows clearly that the dimensions of the famous sea-serpent are no longer quite as enormous as they were formerly. We are not sorry that some of our contemporaries who have spread the sensational story should have had this lesson.

"FINEST TOWN VIEWS."

What (writes a correspondent) is the best situated railway station in Europe? I will back the Great Eastern terminus at Cromer. Almost everywhere else you emerge from the station into a dreary yard, at the back of high walls—perhaps a malting, steam flour mill, or coal shed. At Cromer you cross the platform and the booking hall, and there extends before you one of the loveliest views in England. The great wide open valley rich with rolling woods, the lighthouse hills on the right, a splendid sweep of the German Ocean beyond, and in the middle the little town nestling like a brood of chickens round the grand old hen of a church in their midst. Alas! it is being bevilla'd and ruined like most other places; but spoil the town as they may, I assert and maintain that it is and ever will be the finest view from a railway station in Europe.

THE TRICYCLE AS A "CURE."

Dr. Oscar Jennings has been giving his views upon the tricycle as a means of health to a representative of *Galignani*. He says:—

"When I began cycling I had been taking short exercise for three months. I had endeavoured to make a beginning in fencing, and had gone so far as to purchase the necessary implements, and pay for a month's lessons in advance. I had also tried walking. Horse-riding to fatigue had not done what I wanted; to commence fencing at my age was a *corvée*, and according to the initiated, was likely to continue one for many months. Walking alone was far from cheerful, and I soon said that nothing short of the direct necessity would induce me to continue this mode of taking a constitutional. As a forlorn hope—one never-to-be-forgotten day I mounted a tricycle. At the end of the first ride I foresaw its possibilities.

"What it has done for me may be judged from two facts—first, I have lost 14 kilos of superfluous fat; secondly, I am always ready to rise at 6 A.M., and this, to borrow a cycling expression, used by no means to be 'my record.'

"Rational cycling, more than any other athletic exercise, tends to promote the *mens sana in corpore sano*. There is every reason to believe that in a near future the medical profession will take up cycling as they have rubbing. Naturally, it will receive a high-sounding name, and doctors will then recognize it as a method of 'cure.'"

AN EX-PRESIDENT IN EXILE.

MR. SOLOMON AND THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Readers of Mr. Froude's "English in the West Indies" will remember his account of Mr. Solomon, at that time President of the black republic of Hayti. "The present President," said Mr. Froude, "who was long a refugee in Jamaica, came into power a few years back by a turn of the wheel. He was described to me as a peremptory gentleman who made quick work with his political opponents. His term of office having nearly expired, he had re-elected himself shortly before for another seven years, and was prepared to maintain his right by any measures which he might think expedient. He had a few regiments of soldiers, who, I was told, were devoted to him, and a fleet consisting of two gunboats, commanded by an American officer, to whom he chiefly owed his security." The "peremptory" President was, however, overthrown in the revolution which occurred in Hayti at the beginning of August. He fled to New York, and sailed thence to Havre, where he landed a few days ago. At both places he was interviewed, and gave the following account of his fall:—

"I have left the Government of Hayti in a sound financial condition, and I want to see what is going to be done by my successors. I don't think they can do any better anyhow. The provisional or revolutionary Government is now in the hands of Boisrand Canal. General Thelemaque is in command in the North. Herard is the Military Governer of Part-au-Prince, and he betrayed me. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were dissolved some weeks ago, and Canal is afraid to call them together again for fear that they will elect as President Thelemaque, who is more popular. I feel very sorry for my country with so many pretenders to power. During all the nine years of my government I have tried to keep peace in the interior, to raise the credit of the country abroad, regulating and recognizing all the foreign loans. I am convinced that the credit of a nation is the greatest test of its progress and development.

"I have caused to be established more than three hundred schools, built a palace for the Government and for both Houses of Congress, established a bank, opened several roads, and was negotiating a contract for a railroad between Port-au-Prince and Cape Hayti when I was compelled to leave. I have sacrificed all for my country, all my energy and health. I am now going to France to live quietly the rest of my life, as far as possible from the anxieties of power and government.

"I have done all for Hayti that lay in my power. I have been betrayed by men who pretended to be friends of the Administration. I have not been at all well for the last year, and intended to resign on 2nd of September. With that purpose in view in the last of June I issued a call to the governors of the different districts to meet in the capital on the 14th of August, at which time I would have handed in my resignation. On the 4th and 7th of July the adherents of my opponents burned some of the public buildings and part of my own property in Port-au-Prince. I discovered the name of one of the incendiaries, and he was shot by my order. Then my enemies tried to lay the blame of the work of these men on my shoulders. Those who aspired to fill my position continued to raise disturbances; and I could have put them down by force, but I determined not to resort to that. So, on the 10th day of August, I abdicated. I went on board the British man-of-war *Canada* and sailed to Santiago de Cuba, whence I came to this country. I will now go to Paris, buy a house and spend the rest of my life there. I am tired of this endless struggle."

The ex-President is described by the New York reporters as "a man of swarthy face and white hair, of striking appearance and majestic figure." His wife is a white French lady.

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The Club being proprietary no liability is incurred by members beyond payment of their subscription. Copies of the rules can be seen, forms of candidature obtained, and all particulars ascertained from the Secretary at the Club House, to whom all communications should be addressed.
OFFLEY SHORE, Secretary.
September, 1888.

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" 8	8 10 "	8 20 "	6 35 "
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